able to demonstrate that in woorara, a

drug prepared by the Indians of South

"For many years the p actice of physicians in treating the bite of a

wound as soon as possible. If this

operation were performed early enough,

infallible is certain. Youatt per-

mitted himself to be bitten once too

often, and, in spite of his caustic, he

soon discovere I that he was in the in-

cipient stages of hydrophobia. De-

spairing of being able to recover, he

olew his brains out rather than suffer

"The treatment employed in cases

where the disease had actually devel-

oped varies. The object to be gained

is to mitigate the paroxysms of the pa-

lence of the convulsions. Various drugs have been used, but with little

success. At last, however, we have a

drug which has recent'y leen known

to cure several authentic cases of hy-

drophobia, and which, when its na

ture is properly understood, may prove

of the greatest value. I mean the woo-

rara of the Perdrach Indians. Water-

ton, writing in 1811, gave an account of a kind of woorara which he found

among the natives of Demerara for

curing snake bites. He said it was made of many curious ingredients, in-

cluding the woorali vine, two kinds of

bulbous plants, the names of which he

did not know, two species of ants, the

small earthen pots to cool. He sug-gested that if this was efficacious to

cure the bite of a snake it might be of

this woorara is, or how it is manufac-

tured, we do not know. It is beyond

it finds a ready market, as the reptiles

mous. It is a potent poison, and in its

all the muscles, in which respect it differs from strychnine and the other

"I procured some of it, and, after

"I was called in great haste to visit

Mr. C. He was evidently in the in-

Newfoundland dog bit the servant

girl, both of Mrs. C.'s children and a

nephew. When Mr. C. went to ex-

amine the dog the animal bit him

through the index finger of the right

hand. The dog was drowned. Mr. C.'s wound readily healed. The ser-vant girl died of unmistakable rabies.

Mr. C. hal been low-spirited, nervous

and irritable for about ten days before

sending for me. I prescribed one-

twelfth of a grain of strychnia every

three hours, and sent for Doctor Flint,

of New York. We decided to con-

tinue this treatment. On the fifth day

he was seized with such violent parox-

ysms that if repeated three or four

times they would surely have proved

fatal. He believed he was about to

die. I gave him a subcutaneous in-

je tion of one sixteenth of a grain of

woorara. He had slept very little be-

fore, but twenty minutes after the in-

jection he fell asleep. Three hours

later he awoke and I gave him an in-

jection of one-ninth of a grain of

woorara, which put him to sleep again.

In about three hours I gave him an-

other injection of one-sixth of a grain,

which was followed by a natural sleep.

Two hours later he was quiet and

rational, declared that he was feeling

perfectly well, and all his unfavorable

symptoms had vanished. He has never

since shown any symptom of the dis-

obtain genuine fresh woorara of uniform strength we shall be able to

s. ccessfully combat this disease, pro-

vided the remedy be administered early enough. But the trouble with

woorara is that its strength varies so

that it cannot be safely used until it

has been carefully tested. I am now

trying to extract from pure woorara

its alkaloid, known as curarine. If I

succeed, the difficulty arising from the

varying strength of woorara in a given volume will be overcome, for

the alkaloid will possess uniform

strength in equal quantities. With

thatobject in view I entered recently

into correspondence with Secretary of

State Frelinghuysen, and he instructed

the American consuls at Para and

other South American ports to forward

specimens of the drug, with all the

Information they can procure about it.
We await their replies."—New York

London has what is declared the

argest gas main in the world. It is

four feet in diameter, and will be over

twenty-six miles long. When in ser-

vice over 30,000,000 cubic feet of gas

will pass through it every twenty-four

"Now, I am satisfied that if we can

poisons that produce convulsions.

tirely successful.

ferred to in scientific works.

the agony he anticipated.

ad dog has been to cauterize the

biting does that disease ensue

.........

red and in-

of hop

s old ladies

POMAN

fatulency, fieres weak-Headaches, of bearing is always I times, and with the law

DR

shed the

ENT

ELPER"

All youth can covet or experience praise, And use withal to crown the ease of life. Ah, thirsting for another day, How dread the fear If he but knew the danger near?

Another, with some old inheritance Of fate, unmitigated yet by chance-Condemned by those he loves, with no ap To his own fearful heart, that ever pants

For newer circlings of the cruel wheel! Ah, thirsting for another day, What need of fear. If he but knew the help that's near? -Robert U. Johnson, in the Century.

A COFFIN BOAT.

The other night Major Griddlewood, lowing story:

At one time we had a great deal of came in that one of our best men had every time I walked around it appeared ust been killed at Dripping Springs, that one of them followed hood was known. I was sent for came on, and when I saw the

success in hunting for distillers. Now violence was meditated. Happening we want you to find those fellows and to notice a coffin on which several bring them to justice. As you know, others were piled, I saw something none of our men have been able to find dripping from it. Just then I looked

often," I suggested.
"That's a fact," the marshal agreed, ward into the water. I did not lose wind and kept myself

break up the business." taking too many men. It is almost impossible for a party of men to find a clump of willows. Through the gathwildcat distillery. Their approach is soon heralded and disaster is certain men, and could hear the splashing of to follow. I will go alone and discover an oar which I knew was man pulated to be the local from floating down. wildcat distillery. Their approach is soon heralded and disaster is certain to follow. I will go alone and discover the nest. Then I can return and capto keep the boat from floating down.

ture the entire outfit."

"Rather hazardous," the marshal the men. said, thoughtfully scratching his head. hitherto adopted.'

ous expedition. I went horseback, any brain." and my progress was very slow. When beautiful, rich country, with grand

ing a rest from that dangerous activity chances of turning it over and escapwhich all army officers incurred.

"Well, sir, you are welcome at my a boat to perfection, will cheerfully con-

Well, I won't say murdered, port. for the distillers no doubt considered it self-defense. Up in the hills here, en route for Dripping Spring, this somewhere, there is a large distillery, but it will be a long time, I think, be- Touching White river near the place is almost impossible to conduct a party of men through the hills, and it is alhandling it and compel them to show

the exact location of the distillery." would characterize my appearance any great degree of alacrity.
among the people, and I was soon con"Do you know," said one of my vinced that the farmers around were men, "what became of a United States

thing for you I'll do it cheerfully, but bought a piece o' land over the mounones, as at 42 years, 458,949 persons; let me advise you not to go into the tains an' opened a farm.' hills. Watch the river, as that is the only way they can possibly ship the will accompany me we may make a son gal." discovery. As you have no doubt noticed, I make a great many coffins. him, do you? Not for government officials," he added with a smile, "but am supplying cheap coffins for the New Orleans market." "That's unne During an epidemic it is almost imquite a number of men. Come and might be spared. We did not intend persons 29

I'll show you my place of business." Several workmen were employed in took them down to the boat, where. dressing walnut lumber. Coffins were after gaining all possible information, I

want pa to leave this place," she secreted myself. "Mother pined away and died sheer loneliness, and if I were not

Do you ever see any of the illicit

"I expect I see them, but I don't now them, of course. They are terrible "No. hardly got the time. I've could not take money from her husthen they get mad, but as long as they come to this neighborhood in search of band's cash drawer. Atkinson, of Cal e not disturbed you wouldn't know Major Griddlewood. Are you achat they were in the neighborhood. quainted with him?" When we moved here they regarded pa

with lingering suspicion, but finally, and my daughter are to be married courtesy. Pa is making money out of the coffin business, but it is such a the major, eh? How I wish I could grim trade that I cannot half enjoy see him." any financial benefit that we derive

uppose I were, do you think I would tell any one?"

"I heard you tell father, but it's all right. I won't say anything about it. I haven't any friends among the wild cats, and for my part I wouldn't care vessels of shipment. if they were all in prison."

report unfavorably, adopt other meas- neighborhood has been one of the ure;, and again take up the enterprise. Anderson advised me to sell the horse nities in the State.-Arkansaw Travand go down with a flat-boat load of eler. who long ago won his spurs as an effi-cient revenue officer, related the fol-reflecting that it would be safer I disposed of my horse and was soon ready

for the voyage. trouble with illicit distillers in Arkan- I bade my friends an affectionate rules for keeping health, which we sas. There was one neighborhood farewell, and soon stood on a coffin big find copied in the Sanitarian: ceive notification that they intended to Spring. It seemed to me that the men leave the service. One day the news on the boat watched me curiously, for by which name the dangerous neighbor- My suspicions increased as evening

men engaged in a whispered con-Major, you have had considerable versation I was convinced that up and saw a gun leveled at me In to my head, so close that I fell back- Q- ick movements in children are healthy "That's a fact," the marshal agreed, ward into the water. I did not lose an right; "but not by the right man. Now I my presence of mind and kept myself R—emember the young cannot thrive with-

shots were fired, and sinking again 1 remained under water until I reached U-se your nose to find if there be a bad I reflected for a moment and replied: remained under water until I reached under water until I reached drain:

I think that our mistake has been in the shore, which fortunately was not the shore, which fortunately was not the shore and the shore are thick. "I reckin he's all right," said one of

"I know he is," a gruff voice re-Not so dangerous as the course plied, "fer I rawed a bead on his head, an' a man what can hit a haffer "All right; use your own judg- dollar sixty yards ain't no slouch of a shooter, lemme tell yer. Bet he's got

ed the place I found a the brain" the first speaker rejoined "We've got to be certain about hills and little valleys luxuriantly car- these things," said a man who seemed petel with grass. I could see no signs to be in authority. "You know what f lawlessness, but on the other hand I Anderson's orders is. Git a boat thar was kindly treated. I stopped at the Jack, an' you an' Tom paddle out thar

house of a man named Anderson, a awhile. Go out thar to them willows." well-to-do fellow, with some education The boat was lowered and the splashand a bright-eyed daughter, who ing of the oars came nearer and nearer. seemed to be devoted to her father. I My heart beat violently. Great God, saw at once that Anderson was an the moon came out and shone full on honest man, and when I learned that my face. I eased myself down until he had been in the army I felt secure only the tip of my nose was above the under his roof. Still I did not care to surface. "Thank heaven," I breathed, tell him my real business, but in an- as a cloud obscured the moon just as wer to a question stated that I was the boat brushed the willows. They looking for land in a leisurely sort of struck under with their oars, actually way, having just been discharged from struck me once, and just as I was the regular army, and especially desir- about to seize the boat and take my

ing, one of them said:
"He's all right, I tell you. Think house, and I hope you'll find your stay can't hit a man's head? Shove her off," pleasant. My daughter, who can row and I breathed a prayer as the dip of the oars grew fainter.

I remained in this uncomfortable tribute to your enjoyment."

"I remained in this uncomfortable
"I understand," looking at him, position about a half hour longer, then "that several government officers have drew myself out and was soon travelbeen killed by illicit distillers in this ing through the woods. After a terrible journey of hunger and fatigue I Yes," he replied, "shamefully mur- reached Little Rock and made my re-

Several days afterward I was again green wheat. time with a strong posse of men. form of interrogation.

no progress. I was not regarded in not seem to like so much attention, for that light of suspicion which I thought | they did not move up the bank with

" Did you ever meet him?"

"Mout find him if you wuster go bers a prejudice exists among the odd

"That's unnecessary," I remarked, stepping from behind a tree and conto give them the least chance of escape 31; more 39 than 41. The shop stood near the river bank. and securely pinioning their hands we

" Halloa !"

"Yes, sir; won't you come in?"

"Oh, yes, should say I am, for he of the race.

satisfied that he was in no way connected with the government, they dissoon. I'll show her to you. Here,
soph," and the girl came out. "Here missed their apprehensions and have ever since treated him with the utmost intended husband."

" Here I am," I said, emerging from from it. Say, you're hunting for the my hiding place and confronting my wild cats, ain't you?" "intended" and her father. Anderson "Hush, don't talk so loud."

"Nobody can hear us, but you are, daughter uttered a shriek that made the woods ring. They were soon made prisoners and taken to the boat. Next day the distillery was easily found and

be lined with tin, and although ominous-looking casks, were not bad as The prisoners were tried and pun-"I remained several days longer, ished to the full extent of the law, and and then decided to return to the city, ever since then the Dripping Spring most orderly and law-abiding commu-

Health Alphabet. The Ladies' Sanitary association, of London, gives the following simple

make you ill:
E-at slowly and always chew your food F-reshen the air in the house where you dwell;
G-arments must never be made too tight;
H-omes should be healthy, airy and light;
I-f you wish to be well, as you do I've no

J—ust open the windows before you go out;
K—esp the rocms always tidy and clean;
L—et dust on the furniture never be seen: -uch illness is caused by the want of pure N-ow, to open the windows be ever your O-lir gs and old rubbish should never be able hotels. Patent leather ties are "They've been found a trifle too another instant a bullet whizzed close P—cople should see that their floors are well

want you to take as many soldiers as under water as long as possible. When you want, and go to the place and I arose to the surface, several other break up the business."

I want you to take as many soldiers as under water as long as possible. When I arose to the surface, several other break up the business."

S—ee that the cistern is clean to the brim; T—ake care that your dress is all tidy and

A Plague of Locusts. The districts of Maheran and Mahableshwar, in the Bombay presidency, have had an invasion of locusts, huge swarms of which settled on the tree The next day I started on my peril-a bullet through the brain of he's got foliage and clusters of red flowers "I'd ruther bet on the bullet than during the occupation, but when abandoned were nothing but bundles of are twigs. Although no serious danger has arisen from their appearance this year, next year's crops will suffer severely unless some method of exterminating the eggs be adopted. While the locusts are on the wing it is difficult to make any impression on them, although an Italian landowner, resident in Cyprus, has destroyed large numbers by placing in their path, soon after they are hatched and unprovided with wings, pits so prepared that after tumbling in it was impossible for them to get out. This, however, is only feasible during the wingless stage, when the young locusts march across the country in great columns, more than a mile in breadth. But the most radical treatment is that of destroving the eggs, which are deposited in masses in one place, generally on an uncultivated hillside. The locust is edible, in Arabia men and horses using it regularly as an article of diet. By some of the natives they are eaten with oil after being stripped of their legs and wings, but Lady Anne Blunt in her travels was in the habit of boiling there and dipping them into salt, Their flavor is described as savoring of a vegetable, not unlike the taste of

As to Ages.

The New York Erening Post has fore the government breaks it up. It where I had fallen overboard, we dis- discovered in the census ample proof mounted to rest. We had not been that people will not or cannot tell the there very long until we saw the coffin truth about their age. In the tables most certain death, for the distillers boat returning. I secreted myself and giving the number of people at differcan see almost every turn. My advice ordered my men to compel the boat to ent ages, those who are 20, 25, 30, 35, would be to watch for the whisky land and to bring the men to our rest- 40, 45, etc., years old, largely exceed that's sent away, capture the men ing-place, instructing them as to a those whose ages are represented by the intermediate years. There were in When hailed they readily complied 1880, apparently, 1,094,324 persons 30 Several days passed and still I made and approached the bank. They did years of age, while there were but 621,852 persons of 29 years, and 492,-530 of 31 years of age. Similarly, at 39, 40 and 41 years the numbers of persons are respectively 458,052, 922,610 and 323,608. The increase on not in sympathy with the distillers. official named Griddlewood, who came the fives is not as great, but enough Finally I told Anderson my busi-up here some time ago?" "No, sir," replied the captain of the slight but marked difference in favor "Well," he said, "if I can do any- coffin boat, "but I heard that he had of even years as compared with odd

at 43 years, 384,259 persons. Why persons ignorant of their exact "Believe I did meet him once at Mr. age should guess at it, and give in stuff. I am going up the river to-day Anderson's house. 'Peered to me like round numbers, or in multiples of five, after some walnut lumber and if you he was sorter in love with the Ander- is clear enough; but why even numbers should be preferred to odd ones is "Don't suppose that I could find not so clear, unless it is that because of the easier calculation in even num

It is noticeable, too, that the guesses" are nearly always in favor possible to get coffins to the city fast fronting the villains. They threw up of the younger years. There were in accosted by an acquaintance, who, unenough, and at such times I employ their hands and prayed that their lives the United States apparently more acquainted with his bereavement years of age

Strange Suicides.

Here are some curiosities of current stacked up all around, and a flatboat left them under a strong guard. We suicides: Magruder killed himself in was being loaded with the deathly fur- were not long in gaining the neighbor- Maryland because of grief for his first niture. I did not go up the river with hood of Anderson's residence. It was wife, though he had taken a second and Anderson, but took a boat ride with a late hour at night, and we sur-entirely worthy one. Marks drowned his daughter. She was not devoid of rounded the house without alarming himself in a Kansas millpond, the dam charms, and she chatted gayly as she any one. I instructed one of my offi- for which he had just built, as the cers to call Anderson, and again I water proved insufficient to turn the Jennie Roberts, of Pennsylvania, flung herself into a stream after o light-hearted I think I should go house, and pretty soon Anderson apgo to a ball. Picketts, a member of at way, too." "Mr. Anderson, I believe," said the when he had lost a case and been berated by the client. Mrs. Jones, of Maryland, took laudanum because she ifornia, mentally staked his life on his horse, and forfeited on the [conclusion

Feather fans are fashionable.

FASHION NOTES.

in Paris. much worn. Bronze shoes are worn to some ex- inch.

tent in London. Of all colors, except white, yellow contrasts with black most power-

Narrow veivet bands, closely ensircling the throat, are worn by young destroyed. The coffins were found to Wall-baskets are made in nevel

shapes; the oblong form is especially India silks of prismatic colors, a sort Kentucky bridemaids for dresses.

dresses and parasols, painted on ornanents and stamped on buttons.

with rows of pointed lace. Star and shell-shaped hats are worn by little girls. They are made of terra cotta straw, cadet blue or brown, and are trimmed with a mass of ribbon loops and ends bunched together in the

Low shoes are universally worn in the country and at the most fashionconsidered in the best style, and these may have tan-colored or blue kid tops with only tips of the glossy leather Low heels are in better taste than the curved high French heels, and, of ourse, are much more comfortable.

Fleeing from Ammonia.

A singular and startling accident ook place at Paducah, Ky., recently. An immense pipe, used to convey am-monia from the storage tank to the ice tank, from some unexplained cause suddenly exploded with a loud noise, and almost instantly the entire building was thoroughly impregnated with the penetrating fluid. The workmen, to avoid suffocation, rushed for the open air through windows and doors and fell upon their faces on the side-walk. Passing pedestrians, suddenly partially stunned by the strong odor, Health Monthly. capped their handkerchiefs to their The stomach is the fountain which odor penetrated every room. It penetrated the cook-house and the servants' then, what goes into the stomach. quarters, and ran the inmates into the streets. A mule hitched twenty vards from the factory getting a whiff of the startling fluid proceeded in short meter to kick himself loose from the wagon, and with head erect and distended nostrils ran rapidly beyond the city limits.

Stupid People.

Stop trying to kiss me," cried pretty girl to her bashful beau. ain't kissing you," said he. "Well, ain't you going to?" she asked. He ran away like a frightened deer. A Buffalo bachelor got angry becau

a nice young lady complimented him on his delicate complexion. A Brooklyn youth broke off an engagement on account of a difference of opinion as to the color of a mule's

A Chicago crank forbade his motherin-law to visit his house, and afterward discovered that she intended to pay her board. A school-teacher thrashed a pupil for

having an apple on his desk. he finished punishing the lad he was made of wax .- New York Journal.

A French battalion comes promptly into action, maneuvers under fire like zen soldiers.

Out of Wives.

A vigorous old fellow in Maine who had lately buried his fourth wife was "How is your wife, Cap'n Plowjog-

To which the captain replied with perfectly grave face: "Waal, to tell ye the trewth, I am kinder out of wives just naow."-Beson Bulletin.

A floating item says that the queen of one of the old countries has to have stop eating .- Peck's Sun.

Philadelphia proposes to raise and ing the sparrows.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL,

Mr. C. Fasoldt states that he has French gray is again a popular color seen under the microscope lines ruled as close as 100,000 to the inch. Such Black lace fichus, large size, are lines have a width individually of only about two-hundred-thousandth of an

> It is stated that the secretary of the Royal Botanic society, of London, has tried the experiment of planting seaweeds in moist garden soil, and that most of the specimens flourished in their new condition of land plants.

Among the most important of the cientific results of Colonel Prejevelasky's late journeys in Thibet were the animal and vegetable collections, comprising 408 specimens of 90 species of mammalia, 3,425 of 400 species of India silks of prismatic colors, a solution of mammalia, 5,125 of the first particles of replications of the solution of the s Swallows are fashion's favorites in of insects, and 120,000 of 15,000 spe-Paris. They adorn bonnets by twos cies of plants. Rather a good outing and threes; they are embroidered on for a naturalist.

The Indian live fish sent to the fisheries exhibition in London were Five hundred yards of narrow rib- transported with the utmost care and bon, which is scarcely more than a braid ingenuity. Bombay sent ten glass in width, are used on a single dress in vases filled with aquatic plants, and osettes, bows and loops that form a containing two species of climbing fringe of which the whole vest and perch. These vases were arranged to especially where it seemed impossible to discover the outlaws. This community was away up on White river. Officer after officer had been sent up, and outlet a number of them are there yet.

As soon as you are up shake blanket and sheet;

Better be without shoes than sit with wet feet;

Childen, if healthy, are active, not still:

Description of the Cardiff giant, and sheet;

Better be without shoes than sit with wet feet;

Childen, if healthy, are active, not still:

Description of the Cardiff giant, and sheet;

Better be without shoes than sit with wet feet;

Childen, if healthy, are active, not still:

Description of the Cardiff giant, and sheet;

Better be without shoes than sit with wet feet;

Childen, if healthy, are active, not still:

Description of the Cardiff giant, and sheet;

Better be without shoes than sit with wet feet;

Childen, if healthy, are active, not still:

Description of the Cardiff giant, and sheet;

Childen, if healthy, are active, not still:

Description of the Cardiff giant, and sheet;

Childen, if healthy, are active, not still:

Description of the Cardiff giant, and sheet;

Childen, if healthy, are active, not still:

Description of the Cardiff giant, and sheet;

Childen of gray porcupine straw with round high crown and clinging sides that are covered with bunches of gray porcupine straw previded in the shape of pans of live with round high crown and clinging sides that are covered with bunches of gray porcupine straw previded in the shape of pans of live gray porcupine straw previded in the shape of gray porcupine straw previded i sent from Calcutta, but owing to defective arrangements several of the Bembay, where accordingly the vases

were refilled and replanted The flesh of animals feeding on the middle of the hat. A wreath of daisies same plant yields different kinds of or buttercups is inside of the brim next meat, and plants growing on the same the face. the same food build up different struc-tures in each species. The wide divergences are often striking. M. Mangon, of La Manche, has been experimenting with the ice-plant (Mesembrianthenum crystallinum). Grown side by side with the cabbage and celery, it was found on analysis that the plant was formed of a weak solution of alkaline salts held together by a vegetable tissue, the weight of which was less than two per cent. of the total mass. The ashes formed of salts of soda and potash form forty-three per cent. of the dried plant. M. Magnon believes that it might be possibly profitable in some localties to grow the ice-plant, especially for the potash it contains

HEALTH HINTS.

Try to remember that regularity in

nostrils and frantically staggered from the plagued spot. At the Richmond house, across the street, the pungent lungs, liver, kidneys and spine are all Temperate people rarely think about the stomach. They forget that they

lave one: while enormous eaters are

always hungry, or faint, or bloated, or bothered with diarrhea, or cursed with dyspepsia, or some other morbid state of the digestive apparatus. Manners at the table has a great deal to do with digestion. Politeness connection can easily be traced from action, when taken in fatal doses, promust be set down among the means one to another, and the whole thing duces death by paralysis. It relaxes which are greatly conducive to health. Any act of politeness which we offer

stomach a chance. A Warrior's Hidden Wealth.

buried treasure which is supposed to lie under one edge of the city, but may merely have choleraic diarrhea, which anxious fortune-seekers have and may recover entirely and never be never yet been able to resurrect. The suspected, or may finally die when five, sold the lake front for \$200,000, and has infected have gone to their graves. the Indian chief White Feather re- The initial case is not always the first ceive 1 \$20,000 of this money for re- fatal one-far from it. When linquishing his claim on the land, common occurrence is when persons another chief, belonging to a different ab olutely and greatly affected by the chagrined to find that the apple was tribe, earnestly laid claim to an equal disease come into a place with such was decided, however, that he was not the least informed can mistake them, entitled to any of the money, whereupon he waxed exc eding wroth and nish not only the initial case of every vowed that he would have White kind, but the first fatal one. a machine, fights bravely and displays Feather's money or his life. On heargreat heroism. But let it become dis- ing this White Feather gathered about organized, leaving each man to depend him a few of his braves as a bodyguard upon his individual daring, self-reliance and fled, with his \$20,000 in a buckand pluck, and General Demorilization skin bag. The other chief, with a the bath than I myself am. I like almost every plan of bathing—with the the disciplined mass whose faultless chase. They overtook White Feather precision has commanded plaudits in and his warriors several miles souththe Champ de Mars at Paris, but a west of the settlement and butchered horde of ignorant men, dragged by the every one of them in cold blood. But relentless conscription from their farms when they came to secure the coveted or workshops, and only stimulated by wealth they could not find it. It was a desire to win promotion by soldier-like qualities. The Prussian soldier, or any of his followers, and, as not one on the other hand, receives an educa- of the hapless band had been spared tion, which makes him a good citizen, to tell the secret of its whereabouts, myself-amphibious, so that if thrown or rather subject. He fights with it may be imagined that the courage and pertinacity, in line or avaricious fiends fe't sorry that alone, for his fatherland, and is ever they had made such a clean where the nearest place was at which animated by the hope that peace will sweep with their tomahawks. It to procure dry clothes and a cup of soon be conquered, when he can doff is believed—and there seems to be no his uniform, return to his home and other plausible theory—that White that men are not manatees. We could enjoy a quiet life. The French are Feather sunk the bag of gold in a not live most of our time in the water. soldier citizens—the Prussians are citises swamp or slough somewhere in the vi-

One He Missed. "Boy," said an excursionist to a bootblack at the postoffice yesterday, "are there any sights worth seeing

no trace of it has ever been found.

"Not this afternoon, as I kin think on," was the reply, "but you missed an awful big thing this forenoon," What was that?"

"Woman passed a bogus quarter on a man up here. Man passed a green watermelon on the woman. Both found it out about the same time, a doctor sit by her side at dinner to and it was 'nuff to make your blood tell her what to eat. See how much run cold. She called him a gentleman, difference there is between a queen and he called her a lady, and she busted and a real healthy girl of this western the green melon on the floor, and he country. Some of these Western girls flung the bogus quarter at a dog, and almost need to have a doctor sit beside a horse he run away, and two boys had adoption of this form of dress for them at dinner to tell them when to a fight, and the woman cried, and it was the awfullest time we ever saw. Next time you are coming on a 'scursion you'd better telegraph me train cats for the purpose of destroy- and see if there's anything big going

HOW CHOLERA TRAVELS CURE FOR A DREAD DISEASE

THEORIES AS TO THE CAUSE OF THE HYDROPHOBIA SAID TO BE CURED TERRIBLE EPIDEMIC.

BY A POTENT INDIAN DRUG.

Cholera is a disease that comes and oes mysteriously. Although acting nder some unknown law of nature, its movements are so erratic as to appear to be the mere result of chance. While leaving a long trail of death behind it as it sweeps over a long line of cities, it will suddenly pass over entire districts and reappear on the other side of them and renew its fatal progress. It has badled the ablest phyians in the world. They cannot tell whether it is in the air or in the water:

All they know is that it is. The most general opinion held by en who have had an opportunity of studying its characteristics in its natural home, the Fast Indies, is that the malady is born of germs that have sprung out of masses of decayed vegetable and animal matter played upon by a blazing sun; that these invisible germs are borne over the earth by the air currents, and that they have an affinity for places characterized by the decay and corruption whence they prung. This theory is at least as plausible as any other, though occa-sionally those who hold that it belongs. to bad water have their theory supperted by such awful calamities as the ne that took place a few years ago in

On that occasion a train packed with natives started from Cawnpore for Lucknow, a ride of about six hours. When it arrived at its destination the sight presented to the officials was appalling. Hundreds of men and women were either dead or dying from cholera, Some survivors testified that the disease broke out almost immediately after a native passenger had handed round to a few of his acquaintances. a drink of Ganges water from his letah. For four hours these wretched people had been packed in that train, surrounded by the revolting agonies of the dead and the dying, and several were taken out of it stricken, not with the disease, but with insanity.

The observations made by well-informed Egyptian correspondents are suggestive of the fact that the rulers of Egypt are greatly to blame for the epidemic. The lakes around Damietta produce enormous quantities of fish, which are imperfectly cured, dried in the sun, and eaten in an almost putrid

state by the poor fellaheen. Vast quantities of dead and rotten cattle are cast into these lakes as food for the fishes, and travelers have been frequently filled with disgust at the spectacle of bloated carcasses floating on the waters. The fellaheen would probably gladly bury their dead animals, but, true to the characteristics the taxes of the country is raised on obtained from Indians in Brazil. What buried cattle. What is the result? Rather than pay the tax each fellah throws his dead animals into the canals doubt a vegetable substance. It is or shallow lakes and takes no further sold by the Indians as a cure for snake graduate."

heed of the transaction.

The New York Times gives the fol-lowing particulars coheerning the dis-The first cases are generally sround there are numerous and widely scattered and sporadic, and no seems a great mystery. A most productive source in obscure outbreaks is our fellow-eaters interrupts the shovel- the introduction of soiled clothes, ing in business, and gives the poor either sent to washerwomen or to relatives, or sold as old clothes. These cases are often obscure, for the washerwomen, if robust, do not die first, but some delicate person or child in the The Chicago News tells of a long same house or neighborhood. In the meantime the healthy washerwoman story is this: When Mark Baubien ten, fifteen or even twenty whom she share of the proceeds of the sale. It evident signs about them that none but and die quickly, and thus really fur-

Too Much Bathing. There are few greater admirers of exception, probably, of the Russian moud ik plan of getting in under the stove a d burying yourself in hot ashes. I have never tried that, but doubtless it has its advantages-to a moudijk. However, I must say there is such a thing as overdoing even the bath. Although I should wish that every one in this country were like into the water he would only ponder. cinity of the present boundary line of People should neither bathe too often the city on the southwest side. Many in the day nor remain too long in the a white man has spent time and labor water at a time, else they will overdo in searching for this lost treasure, but it; they will have too much of a good thing. The after-effects of the bath should in all cases be studied, as well as the state of the general health. Moreover, the temperature of the water deserves consideration; it may suit some people to break the ice on their matutinal tub in winter, with a frozen sponge for a mallet, but a dash

> would not call overdoing the thing .-Harper's Weekly. Fashionable New York tailors say they have orders for several hundred pairs of knee breeches for next winter. The Gotham dudes, it seems, are going to make a struggle for the Sun. evening wear.

of warm water is to be recommended

when the mercury crosses the line

thirty-two degrees. One bath in win-

ter and two in the heat of summer I

A New Orleans physician assures the citizens who are dreading the approach of the cholera that the safest place in the world against the disease is the piny woods.

JOB PRINTING

THE PRESS JOB DEPARTMENT

supplied with all necessary material, and is fully prepared to do work with NEATNESS, DISPATOH, AND AT THE

VERY LOWEST PRICES

Be sure to give us a trial before con

" REMEMBER!" Remember, when the timid Dawn uncloses Her magic palace to the sun's bright

emember, when the pensive night repores A Subile Poison Used to Nullify the Dendly Effects of Rubies--Our Consuls in South America Instructed to Collect the Drug. Beneath her silvery veil in tender dream When pleasures call thee, when thy heart is

"For some time," said a prominent When to sweet fancies shade invites a physician of Jersey City yesterday, "I have been investigating the subject of hydrophobia. I think I shall be List, through the deep woods ring

Sweet voices, murmuring,

America, we have a remedy for that Remember, when Fate's cruel hand has "It is a popular impression," he continued, "that hydrophobia almost For aye the tie that bound my life

inevitably follows the bite of a mal When, with long years and exile, grief un dog. This is a mistake. Perhaps not more than once in a hundred cases of

Despairing heart and blasted hopes are Think of my love, think of my last adieu Absence and time are naught when love is

Ever it shall repeat,

it was believed that no serious results Remember! would ensue. Venatt the great writer on the dog, was convinced of the effimember, when beneath the cold ground

cacy of this treatment. He allowed My broken heart forever is at rest, himself epeatedly to be litten by mad logs, and cauterized the wounds suc-Remember, when some lovely flower is essfully. But that the renely is not

Its petals soft to open on my breast, Thou wilt not see me; but my soul, set free Faithful in death shall still return to thee. Then bark to the sad moan

Of a deep voice that groans, -Alfred De Musset.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Admitted to bale-The sailor ortient, for in hydrophobia death results dered into a leaky boat .- New York from exhaustion produced by the vio- News.

> Red is the natural color of a young baby, but afterward it becomes yeller.
>
> -New York Journal.

"Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How we wonder what you are,"
Wand'ring trackless space about,
Does your mother know your route?
—Somercille Journal A Western man called his house 'Riches," because it had wings. The heavy mortgage on it kept it from

doing much flying, however .- Yonkers A Lowell gentleman, who claims to be neither an epicure nor a poet, but who is both, says that eating apple pie without cheese is like kissing a girl

strongest Indian pepper, and powdered fangs of the Laborian snake. The mixture was boiled and then placed in without a squeeze.-Lowe'l Citizen. Two Chicago girls held their breath so long that one of them fainted and could with difficulty be resuscitated. We suppose some young man unexpectedly called after an onion supper.

use in the treatment of hydrophobia - Philadelphia News. Nevertheless, it was never used for that purpose, although occasionally re-The man who missed the train on account of being detained at home by some needed repairs on his pantaloons, "Recently Dr. Offenberg in Germany treated successfully a hydrophomournfully suggested that it is all folly to say, "It is never too late to

"Well, father," the young man said joyously, coming home from college, here I am, with the sheepskin of a "I see," said the old man, bites, and is brought by them packed grimly, and you're wearing it over in leaf-covered jars into Para, where your bones. That's right."-Burlington Hawkeye.

Mother in the kitchen,
Boy laying low.
Boy mighty anxious
To go to the show.
Day before show
Washboiler hissing,
Day after show
Washboi er missing.
—Examptill

reducing it to a solution, experimented with it to try its power. Soon after these tests, I used it in a pronounced allowing the limbs to grow close to the these tests, I used it in a pronounced case of hydrophobia and it proved en- ground, and pasture the orchard with a dog always seemed to us to be very effective, but a sheep that knows his business can also make it very torrid

cipient stage of hydrophobia. I learned for boys—Peck's Sun.

A young city fellow A young city fellow, dressed in a faultless suit and a pair of shoes that tapered into a point in the most modern style, was visiting in a rural district. A bright little boy looked him all over until his eyes rested on those shoes. He looked at his own chubby feet and then at his visitor's, and then looking up, said: "Mister, is all your toes cutted off but one?"-Courier-

Journal. "You don't mean to say that you slept with a piece of that wedding cake under your pillow, you absurd thing!" said a lady to her husband the morning after they had attended a coupling bee. "Certainly I did." And did you see in your dream the person you are going to marry-when am dead?" she asked, chillingly. "Oh, no; I only dreamed that I had never marriel at all. Susan, I am going to save this bit of cake; I am going to cherish it, my dear. I shall have its portrait painted by an old master, and its statue shall stand in the library. As an heirloom it shall descend—" She snatched it from his hands and flung it out of the bedroom window. "My love, it has descended," she said, sweetly .- San Francisco

A Remarkable Well. The latest and in some respects the

most remarkable curiosity in Texas is a well from which, without the intervention of any extraneous power whatever, water is drawn to the surface, the empty bucket descending while the full one rises. This beneficent phenomenon is situated at Burkeville and belongs to Judge M. D. Hines, who, in response to inquiries made by S. P. Hurley, of Franklin, has sent the following statement: "I have to say, in reply to your inquiry, that the well you inquire about belongs to me; that some ten years since it commenced drawing water-that is, the empty bucket would go down and a bucket of water come up and remain at the top of the well without any known cause. This has been kept up ever since at intervals. There is no regularity about it; it will often draw at any hour of the night as at other times. It has been known to draw three or four times per day. There seems to be no difference in it as regards weather or the seasons of the year. It has never been known to draw up water when there was water in the top bucket. There is no cause known for this strange occurrence. As to the truth of the above it can be established beyond doubt by the testimony of anumber of persons who have my house outside of my own family.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1883. [Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1883. FNLARGED AND IMPROVED

\$1.50 A YEAR.

cupation of the agriculturist was the The Press entered its thirty-first (31st) most honorable, independent and Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the Press more intermost conducive to happiness of all the employments of mankind. He esting and entertaining than ever. L. V. & E. T. BLUM, Salem, N. C., Jan. 30, 1883. who tills the soil which God made and converts the sunlight and dews

FORSYTH COUNTY

Wheat & Cattle Fair.

Last Thursday and Friday were gala days. On Wednesday night the Governor arrived and was met at the depot by the Winston Light Infantry. Arriving at the Merchant's Hotel, the company presented arms and the Governor expressed his appreciation of the courtesies shown him

Early in the morning the people came in by thousands, and our streets were crowded with the yeomanry of this section.

Of course one of the principal features of the Fair was the fine display of Wheat, Cattle and Horses. display compared favorably with any of our county fairs, and was ahead of most of them.

of many of our subscribers and friends The Fair was held at the Pace Mr. Hazard is a native of Huntsville, Warehouse which, with its yard and Alabama, and is "authority" in such stalls, was loaned by Col. A. B. Gormatters. rell, the present owner, for the occaworth preserving.

The wheat represented was grown on about 200 acres in various secwere read and Mr. Hazard delivered tions of the county, so the display an Agricultural Address in Brown's was considered as giving a good idea Hall. of the capacity of Forsyth. on Milch Cattle.

R. L. Cox heads the list with a yield of 46 bushels to the acre on 5 acres, using 200 lbs. of fertilizer to Geo. Mitchell, Winston, 40 bushels per acre, with I sack of fertilizer. Marshall & Dull on a 5 acre piece, using I sack of fertilizer, 30 bushels to the acre. Isaac Petree, 28 bushels, 200 lbs. fertilizer. J. W. Speas, on 5 acres, 1 sack of fertilizer, 25 bushels per acre. J. P. & C. E. Crews, Winston P. O, Belew's Creek Township, 5 acres, 1 sack fertilizer, 24 bushels per acre. Others running bushels to be exhibited. Jno A Wolff. from 8 to 20 bushels. All the wheat was fine in quality and we were proud whose white wheat ranks second in weight. 5 bushels to be exhibited. Anto see old Forsyth's position in the wheat line.

Over 128 varieties of wheat were exhibited. This collection will go to N. W. Craft, of Yadkin County,

had a specimen of wheat in straw 5 feet to inches high. The display of grass was highly

creditable to Masters Will Shaffner, of Salem; and George Bahnson, of Davie.

The Oats, though not as plentiful as the wheat, showed well in the from one acre in Forsyth county. bushels to be exhibited. white as well as the black variety. The weight ranged from 25 to 35 lbs. who made second largest yield wheat from 1 scre. 5 bushels to be ex-

The Cattle were exceptionally fine, hibited. Pleas Burke. headed by Dr. Bahnson's fine herd of Jersies and Guernsies. We saw them who made third largest yield in their stable early in March, and the increase of their beauty is remarkable. Flora's Star, Fred's Pet, from 1 acre. 5 bushels to be exhibited. under the lead of the fine bull, Mer- A E Conrad. curius, grandson of Mercury 432, The who made second lrrgest yield red H. B., are choice specimens. Guernseys, also belonging to the Dr. | wheat from 1 acre. 5 bushels to be exare equally fine specimens of their hibited. J J Marshall and S Dull. The cow and calf are beauties, and Amber Chief bids fair to become a noted leader. Joe Donovan, belonging to Messrs. Fries & Bahnson is

By HINSHAW & BYNUM, WINSTON, N. C. Mr. Mickey's Devon bull was the best specimen we have seen since the famous Holt bull of some 30 years Newsom's Guernsey, Reynold's Ayrshire, were fine. Cooper's white wheat on 10 acres. 5 bushels to be exhibited. J P and C E Crews. "no-horn" Devon was the best two years old bull we have ever seen.

Among the cows Butner's was the premium, and Hinshaw's 4-gallon, Wheeler's and George's fine Jersies yield white wheat on 10 acres. 5 bushwere all excellent. Wolff's 15 months els to be exhibited. R L Cox. milker was a curiosity.

The Horses were first-class. Gibbs fine thorough-bred Hambletonian was Dull. much admired and was under admirable control. Strupe's Norman, Crew's white wheat on 5 acres. 5 bushels to Emancipation, Fries' fine colt, and be exhibited. J P and C E Crews. Transou's fine premium bay, and lots of various breeds, such as Black red wheat on 5 acres. 5 bushels to be Hawks, Morgans, Archies, and nu- exhibited. A E Conrad. merous others. There was not a bad oue among them.

Among the Sheep were Hairston's Cotswolds, from imported stock, as yield red wheat on 5 acres. fine as one would want to see. The to be exhibited. Jno A Wolff. five-legged sheep created quite a sen-

The Hogs embraced the Red Jerseys, Chester, Poland China, Berkyield wheat on 1 acre. 5 bushels to be shire, all fine specimens. exhibited. Geo Mitchell.

About 10 o'elock the band announced the opening of the exercises. Rev. Dr. Rondthaler prayed, after which Mayor J. C. Buxton delivered riety of wheat grown by one farmer the address of welcome. It was calculated to arouse the interest of all, and was a fine prelude to that of Governor Jarvis, who expressed his grati-fication at meeting so many of his J A Robinson, Winston Leader 1 year fellow-citizens. He came at their for second heaviest white wheat. 5 bidding as the head of the common. bushels to be exhibited. Jno A Wolff. wealth and not as a politician. He was pleased to see so many intelligent be exhibited. Jno A Wolff. farmers, and he felt that they would be benefitted by these meetings. This year for second heaviest red wheat. was substantially a bread and meat bushels to exhibited. A Livengood. fair. Throughout the State there was no more favored section than this, white white wheat on 5 or mo He had noted the progress of this town during his several visits, and he horses, cattle and grain gave am- hibited. JP & C E Crews. ple evidence. He spoke of the manufacturing interests of the State. The | yield red wheat on 5 acres or more.

The woolen interest had in-

F H Fries, \$500 for largest average Raleigh News-Observer's report of the bushels to be exhibited. A E Oonrad. speech gives the figures. No State in year for second largest yield white the Union offered more facilities and wheat on 5 or more

advantages for manufacturing, and to be exhibited. A E Conrad. this was being recognized. Five years H W Fries, \$5.00 for 5 bushels heav with 3,000 looms and 176,000 spin- be exhibited. whose oats weighed 2nd. 5 bushels to G L D Charles.

2 bushels Premium Oats to person with other branches of manufacture. be exhibited. J M Johnson.

CATTLE. Best Milch Cow, Silver Butter Dish, J Blickenderfer. S E Butner. 2nd Best Milch Cow, Lever Feed Cut-ter, C A Hege. Dr W H Wheeler. 3rd Best Milch Cow, \$5.00, H E Fries. G W Hinshaw

Again, the mineral development of

North Carolina was to-day far in ex-

cess of anything before known. He

dwelt on these topics, and said that

he did not underrate them, but that

candor compelled him to say that ag-

riculture was more important to our

people, and that our advance in agri-

In 1870 we reported 145,000 bales of

cotton; in 1880 389,598. Since then

we have raised 450,000. And the

quality has increased as much as the

quantity. Of tobacco we reported

in 1870 11,000,000 pounds, and it

1880 27,000,000; so said the census.

It was the same with corn and wheat.

There had been a marked improve-

ment in every department. The oc

of heaven into a bale of fleecy cotton

or a sheaf of golden wheat, had obey-

ed the divine command, and besides,

had contributed to the wealth of the

world. He spoke at length on the

dignity of labor, and on the desira-

bility of every man earning his own

thousand times more of the boy fol-

lowing the plow, working out the

its idly in the shade or lounges a

the street corners dressed in beautiful

clothes, not paid for, and which, per-

the Governor made a fine impression

among the people. We hope every

succeeding fair will have a "Gover-

He also repeated his address

We most heartily congratulate

Messrs, F. & H. Fries and G. W.

Hinshaw on the success of their enter-

prise. It is doing something for the

masses, and will stand to their credi

in the hearts of the 5,000 yeoman

whosep leasant faces attested the gen

Below we give the premium list

By F. & H. FRIES, SALEM, N. C.

\$15.00 for 5 bushels heaviest white

wheat, raised in Forsyth county. 5

3 bushels Premium wheat, to person

2 bushels Premium wheat, to perso

whose white wheat ranks 3d in weight

5 bushels to be exhibited. Jno L Pratt.

wheat, raised in Forsyth county.

\$15.00 for 5 bushels heaviest red

3 bushels Premium wheat, to person

hose red wheat ranks second in weight

bushels to be exhibited. J. W. Spease

2 bushels Premium wheat, to person

5 bushels to be exhibited. C. T. Pope.

3 bushels Premium wheat to person

2 bushel Premium wheat to person

3 bushels Premium wheat to person

2 bushels Premium wheat, to person

who made third largest yield red wheat

Premiums awarded only to pursons who used

Star Brand Wheat Manure on their last

wheat crop.

3 sacks Star Guana for largest yield

3 sacks Star Guano for largest yield

2 sacks Star Guano for second largest

to be exhibited. J J. Marshall and S.

2 sacks Star Guano for largest yield

I sack Star Guano for second largest

vield white wheat on 5 acres. 5 bush

1 sack Star Guano fos second larges

2 sacks Star Guano for largest yield

1 sack Star Guano for second larges

I sack Star Guano for the heaviest 5

and exhibited in 5 bushul lots. A E

W J Cooper, \$5,00 for heaviest and

Tate & Johnson, \$5.00 for heaviest

and cleanest red wheat. 5 bushels to

LV & E T Blum, PEOPLE'S PRESS 1

J W Fries, \$5.00 largest average yield

5 bushels to be exhibited. JP&CE

J A Robinson, Winston Leader 1 year

els to be exhibited. T N Marshall.

red wheat on 10 acres. A E Conrod.

Isaac Petree.

nose red wheat ranks third in weight.

eral satisfaction given.

drew Beckerdite.

bushels to be exhibited.

The address was well received and

haps, he never expects to pay for.

ulture had been still more gratifying.

Best Bull, \$10.0), Dr J F Shaffner. better, and more profitably. 2nd Best Bull, \$5.00, J C Buxton. 3rd Best Bull, Union Republican 1 year W Goslen. David Pickett. Best Heifer, 1 or two years old, \$5.00

2nd Best Heifer 1 or 2 years Rocking Chair, A C Vogler. Fatest Beef, \$5.00, J E Mickey. J E Mickey.

W Alspaugh.

Ist Best Boar, 1 Leader Chilled Plow Allen & Allen. J E Mickey. 2nd Best Boar, 1 Avery Plow, R I David Endsley. 3rd Best Boar, 1 Cross Cut Saw, Pfohl & Stockton, Ed. Brewer. Best Sow, with or without pigs, \$5.00 Fogle Bros. David Endsley: 2nd Best Sow, with or without pigs.

Oriole Plow, Brown, Rogers & Co. uther Reynolds. 3rd Best Sow, with or without pigs, entinel, 1 year, E A Oldham. Ed Brewer.

Best Horse or Mare, 2 to 4 years, \$10, livelihood. For himself he thought Wm Transou. A Gray. 2nd Best Horse or Mare, 2 to to 4 W A Lemley. Andrew problem of his life, than of him who

SHEEP. Best Ewe and Ram, \$5.00, J E Gilmer. R L Cox. 2nd Best Ewe and Ram, \$2.00, G W

GRASSES. For the largest collection of grasses, \$10.00, Dr H T Bahnson, G W Bahnson.

Hinshaw. Maj. P. W. Hairston.

CATTLE. In the afternoon, Mr. Willis P. Dr J G Ector's milch cow highly re Hazard, of Chester county, Pa., deommended. The judges in making livered an address on Milch Cows, their report feel it incumbent upon which we publish entire at the request them, and in justice to this Fair to call special attention to the very valuable and excellent stock of Dr H T Bahnson, and they therefore hereby award We need not offer an apolhonorable mention for the excellent display and the liberality of Dr. Bahnogy for the space it occupies, as it is

MILCH COWS.

ADDRESS Of W. P. Hazard, of Chester County, Delivered at Winston, on August 30th, 1883.

Having accepted the invitation to address you upon the possibilities and adaptabilities of the different breeds of cattle, if I shall not say anything new, I hope to put it ir such a light that it may be of prac

I notice this portion of our State naturally fertile, lacking perhaps only limestone; that its grasses are sweet and nutritious, and that the waters are pure. These naturally indicate the ability to produce Dairy Products of the best character, and consequently American energy does produce them right here.

We shall then ask, Do you ice them with the best material? the largest quantity possible? and therefore with the least cost and the

largest profit? Farming has now assumed its sition as one of the sciences. might tmplify to any extent, but be avoided.

ing, the art of joining, the strength direction when we vary from her values they are not exceeded. and resistance of timber and metals, laws. &c., &c. Then when he becomes a journeyman or a boss, he must have notwithstanding what Commission-

preciate the skill and the tools of cause it meets with no types to combat, and upon grades of its own this breed. breed it improves the grades because Now let him apply the same rules. it harmonizes with its own types althe same science to his own profesready in that grade. Now it is this sion, and have his tools of the best, surety of purpose that makes the and see if he does not work easier, pure-bred so valuable, and the intel-

him and reflect, and compare the the price. Each breed has been bred so lopdifference in the appearance of the cattle of twenty years ago with for certain purposes that by conthose of to-day, but he is struck mon consent their value for such with the comparison. Our school- purposes has become recognized. books pictured the cows of that time Those purposes are three-fold, for with their quaint, large-boned bod- milk, butter and beef. For the three ies, their heavy heads, and their purposes combined in one animal we great, wide-spreading horns; see shall name none as exactly suitable. realities of the pure-bred animals of as superior to the others, no matter Many yet cling to the old-time plenty to contradict us right here,

style, though they are becoming every one having their favorite harder to get every year, for the in- breed because they have found that who has them is like the poor car- hands for want of right care has not penter, a botch, his tools are not done so well. good, they are out of order.

he carpenter.

to the idea that they must have an teristics, at least in shape and color, animal good for all purposes; first, and to a certain extent are affected it must be large, so as to make plen- in their fixed ways and yields by ty of the poorest beef when it is their feed, yet the most recent deneglect and bad treatment; 2nd, yield of butter is governed by the dled that it shall give much milk and not breed, or by the selection of the aniraise big calves to make poor veal, actor of the food supplied, and that five cows, another in ten months finest flavored beef. made poorer yet by the senseless the influence of the food seems more 3,740 quarts; another for 42 consecnot rich even if plenty, and fails of the actual butter fat in the milk.
months before it should; and the Dr. Sturtevant by elaborate expericalves have to be 'deaconed, or sold ments has proved that the percentthese purposes that he does not sit of butter, as obtained down and calculate the net itcome churn, varied from 2.40 to 5.97. from the two classes of stock and make comparisons.

With the general-purpose cow he formerly nearly starved or just made one and requiring much time to eluneutralizing the losses of the poor to speak of the most valuable breeds, ones; now he is made happier by and then to point out the principles her butter qualities are being much the factory system taking his milk of selection so as to get the best by handling it in a scientific and specimens of those breeds, and thus uniform way, returning him some make a valuable, working herd, and proceeds. For some reasons the thus endeavor to be above the ordinfactory system is most excellent, but any average of 4 lbs. of butter to for others not so good, that is to the 100 lbs. of milk. say, if the milk of each producer is not tested fully it does not demand of him the having of the best qualiorings rich milk of the extra imount of butter or cheese which his rich milk produces over the poorer milk

of his neighbor. And this brings us to discuss the relative value of the

SO-CALLED 'NATIVE.' THE 'GRADE. AND PURE-RRED ANIMALS. his means will not allow or his time any of the good that may be in crease his self-respect. Don't let then well ask, why are such pro- of her. him dismiss labor-saving, economiz- created? We shall find the answer ing implements, with the expression, in the desire of the farmer to keep "I don't believe in them 'ere new. his cows breeding, and buying for tangled things,' or improved breeds the purpose the cheapest bull he can butter a week, and 1800 pounds herd of value, or if he sells the 2 sacks Star Guano for second largest of live-stock by saying. "I can't af- procure. The offspring is sold to weight of carcass gross weight, and young animals will have quite a cry farm will be seen animals with guesses. And if the Commissioners ford them pretty playthings." But the dealer who takes them to some carefully look into the merits of other section to sell at the village each and come as near to having inn sales. Such animals are wanted the whole of them as his means by a class of non-progressive far. good specimens of the breed do that good calf which at four or six frames well marked with the Flan- owners of cows know the value of will allow. If he can't have a whole mers for a low price; many times herd this year, buy one and breed the calculation of how much beef she vary about the best specimens of the the ordinary stock selling for \$5 or quarts each. from it; and in course of time, with will make having greater weight with breed, it is an undoubted fact that even \$25. care to weed out, he will get his him than how much milk or butter well selected animals will give more Thus it is in that little Isle of and every climate, to good and poor selection very much.

common schools, and that there fully twenty-five per cent. This imneighbors all around them would creating. The grade bull has inher. about 85 per cent. water. try to emulate such good farming, ited certain points of blood, which.

The pure-bred, or thorough-bred, creased in like proportion; the same whose oats weighed 3rd. 5 bushels to much quicker, with so much less transfer its qualities and types upon

No observant man can look around ligent demand for them keeps up

the contrast with the pictures and and if we did name any one breed it which it should be, we should find fluence of the pure-bred is wide to do well in their hands, forgetting spreading, effective and lasting. He that the same breed in many other

Now while pure breeds each seem Most of this style of farmers cling to maintain their peculiar charac- is short of limb, with long fine tail.

As this question of teeding for producing richness of milk or greatness of butter yields is an important

Of the pure breeds, there are two so as to share the proceeds of the Cattle, popularly known as Fries- seys. milk or cream, brought to the fac- jans and as Holsteins and the Ayrtory, on a just division, requires a shires. Both excellent as yielders of butter-yielders. Small in size, her

shall first speak : what breeding for a purpose will ac- the breed before the dairymen. Yet complish. For more than two thous- in many hands she is a disappoint- and much more widely spread in the tem. and years their history has been ment; those who can afford to pay United States could they be had at known, and their breeding has con- large prices get undoebtedly good moderate prices. But the island is it might more truly be said "a little What is usually termed the 'na- tinued the same. They have been animals if selected as much for real small and exports less than 1,000 knowledge is a dangerous thing. tive' is the offspring of any animal, bred for great quantities of milk, and herself of unknown parentage, got from cheese being the handiest arti- while those who buy solely for 200 came to this country. Breeders about Guenon's mode of judging, one of the professions, one of the by some scrub of a bull, of perhaps cle of export, and their milk excel- cheapness do not make generally a here will not part with them as they will tell you be judged cattle only by trades, and competition is so keen no more lineage than the dam. The lent for making cheese, that product good investment. Better that a need them to enlarge there own the escutcheon, or as some prefer to that he who does not avail himself native, as a general rule, should not has been shipped by the Dutch, an farmer should have one good animal herds. of the improvements and keep pace be expected to be much of a cow. enterprising maritine nation, to every well selected than three for the same Of the Beef Breeds, the Durham, the Milk-mirror. And they would with the advancements of the age. Descended from a line of the most country. They are a shrewd people, money; for the demand is so great or Short-Horn, stands pre-eminent tell you there is but one good escutis left behind. The multiplicity of indiscriminate breeding, every rule and their best breeders aim to per for them beyond the supply that a as is attested by its universal intro- cheon, viz. the Flanders shape. Pre white railroads and of newspapers leave of good breeding ignored, the law of petuate the good qualities of their cheap Jersey is prima-facia evidence duction throughout every part of ceeding upon this amount of knowlno excuse to the unlettered or the unskilled man to remain unposted with all the bad qualities and few of mulking qualities. Therefore we see any price. with his profession. And if there is the good ones of her varied ancestry, a large animal with small head, one who hears me to-day, who feels It is readily seen that two medium small neatly incurved waxy horns; amount of butter she will make, time for amount of food consumed. And they might do a very costly he is falling behind the times, let values brought together cannot im- for large and course horns are said and the value of her rich milk to Its prominent points are a small thing. him henceforth resolve to examine prove or elevate the get to any to draw too much from the material improve that of the rest of the head with very small horns, a large, into his ways, throw aside prejudices higher plane than a medium, besides of the cow; a thin neck well put on herd; while the bulls are of the deep, square barrel, level and broad Agriculture which has done so much whether inherited or acquired, and running the risk of depressing it a pair of sloping shoulders; a large greatest value for making grades upon the back, a fat, square shaped, for the Agriculture of that State as far as his means will allow adopt much below that plane, and with barrel capable of comfortably carry of the highest character. Special clean cut rump, and short legs. the advanced ideas of the day: if but little chance of improving it by ing the foetus and giving room for care should be exercised in selecting Its possibilities are the largest istence, determined to have the syspermit to adopt everything at once, either or both of the parents. For broad at the loins, with large mam- good shape, and with a good escutch- certain families am abundant yield fore the people. In 1878 the Govet him resolutely pursue such a it is a law of inheritance that bad mary glands and udder, enlarging as eon which indicates all the other of good milk, often yielding 14 to 16 ernor appointed 3 Commissioners, course as will in a few years enable qualities become fixed and the long. it goes back from the head to the good qualities. I think every herd lbs. per week of nice butter. As an Chalkley Harvey, George Blight and him to accomplish all, to add to his er the native is bred the lower the tail, everything shows a capacity would be improved by the addition animal upon which to grade other Willis P. Hazard, whose duty it was wealth, to save his labor, and to in- plane is likely to become. We may for doing the work nature requires of one Jersey to every five or six breeds it is an admirable one. The to make examination of cows where

2.200 for the bulls.*

ders upon any bull except on one of

breed for the proportion of milk they give for their size, and the merit is aimed for them that they give a larger proportion of milk for the cost producing it than any other breed. Bred in Ayrshire, in Scotland, the

ome of Burns, where the land is ugged and its pastures sparse, and he climate is humid and cold, the Ayrshire had to learn to adapt itself its circumstances in life, stunted

a well developed udder and usually native, all equally as well. level, plump and large, a character-

She is well adapted for any dairy milkmen and cheese-makers. It is has been said of the Jersey can be not rich in butyraceous qualities, but said of the Guernsey. Did the for its handy size for beef animals, adverse circumstances.

grading with the Jersey, her quanti- ble, bred just as long for definite attention they receive. On farms ty is improved by the Jersey quality, purposes; she is the coming cow for where animals are ill-bred and thereand her make is refined. There are the butter maker and for our great fore badly selected, they are almost faw better dairy cows than the Jer- wester prairies. sey-Ayrshire grades.

Of the butter breeds we must next speak; the Channel Island are potent and make their marks Dairy, bulls for improvement, calves

They are most brilliant example of of a few distinguished members of the Jersey butter.

2 sacks Star Guano for largest yield first-class herd. This subject we she will yield. All 'natives' should milk and cheese than those of any Jersey; there the farms will hardly pastures; but rich, strong pasture The Report of the Commission other breed. Its opponents state that average seven acres, yet each farmer and level lands suit them best. will confine our remarks to one The grade when properly bred is this large yield is done at a propor- usually has one, two or three yearbranch of it, -improving your herds. a most useful and desirable animal, tionate expense for producing it. lings or two year old heifers for sale. next as the best beef breed; they for copies of it. The first edition of If farming is to be pursued as a and its propagation should be en. The making of milk is to me the and counts upon that and his early can hardly lay claim to be large 15,000 (fifteen thousand) was soon profession the clodhopper style of couraged. If two mediums will greatest mystery of Nature. If any potatoes for the London market as milkers. We saw both the North exhausted, and inquiries came for it 5 bushels acquiring it must be abandoned, and make only a medium or worse, then animal produces 60 pounds of milk his main source of living. If we and South Devons in Devonshire, from all the States, so the Legislathe mind must be active with the if a good medium is selected and per day for 300 days of the year, were in this country to stock our their original homes. The South ture printed an additional 10,000 We must insist that many coupled with a first-class pure-bred, average, some days producing 90 farms and maintain them as heavily Devois are a very choice breed for copies, which soon were distributed, wheat on 1 acre. 5 bushels to be ex- of the elements of knowledge useful the result must be a three-quarters, pounds! where does it come from? as they do in Jersey we should have medium sized beefs, of the right and the demand for more was made. on a farm shall be taught in our or a medium much improved, say, suppose she cats 30 pounds of solid countless millions of cattle. That shape and making beef rapidly. food and drinks 40 pounds of water, little island, only equal to a square must be farmers' schools and col- proved animal if again coupled with or 70 pounds in all, with what she 63 miles long and 63 miles broad, popular in the country, though they leges which shall give instruction a first-class pure-bred will get an an- yields and what she voids, where with a population of 60,000, raising bushels wheat exhibited. Jno A Wolff. that will be practically applied. See imal graded up still higher, and so do the 60 pounds of milk come from? about 12,000 head of stock, and anhow wide-spread would be the in- on the stock will be improved, but If milk is formed by the daily throw- nually exporting 2,000 head, and any color, they do not make as much "How to select Cows," and gave fluence of such students scattered never reaching over certain limits ing off cellular tissues or cells in the supporting one head on every two beef as the Short-horns, nor give as nearly 100 engravings of all the vaover your State, starting out in life set by the laws of breeding. This mammary glands, or rather is color- acres of all kinds of surface, includ- much milk as other breeds, about 10 ricties of escutcheons, so that comand bring their acquired knowledge grade animal will be a most exceled by that, what a process of nature ing the rocks and many roads and to 12 quarts being an average. The parisons with animals and the draw-W J Cooper, \$5,00 for heaviest and cleanest white wheat, 5 bushels to be cleaned white w where one grew before. How their males should never be kept for pro. cattle has been analysed and shown head for every ten acres, and in proportion to her size, if England did the butter globules are small and mined. Thus 28,000 copies are now We have stated the Dutch cattle the same it would sweep England not readily separating from it. called for, and the system has there-Notice how when a Jersey bull or are like the blots on a man's character are particularly adapted for yielding bare of cattle in one year; yet with Therefore they are not noted as but- fore been widely explained. herd is introduced into a section, ter, he may apparently outlive them, large quantities of milk, and our all this the farmers pay a rent per ter-makers. As oxen none are suhow before long you will begin to but you are never just certain where stronger pastures than those in Holsee grades of improved stock on the see grain; or as we land and our feeding more grain are seen, and the whole island is like a intelligent and handy. They are very intelligent German, who was 5 farms surrounding the one with the say of the animal, he may retrovert. making them more noted for butter garden, in fact much of it is actually well adapted for any section of counters. was issued in Then for the same reasons we have than formerly. They may be called spaded by hand for their crops; the try, but thriving best in strong pas-Every profession but that of farm- given it is not worth while to have the milkman's and the cheesemak- houses are comfortable and improv- tures, such as are in Devonshire, one nations were tested upon cattle uning recognizes there must be study taken two steps forward to slip one er's cows. They are adapted for rich ing every year. Now what does of the garden spots in Southern der the superintendence of a comand preparation for it. Let us select step back. Nature when left to itself pastures in the yicinity of large this teach us? Two things; care- England, where showers are frequent mittee of the Philadelphia Agriculbut one, that of the carpenter. He retroverts, just as the man freed from towns for the supply of milk, and ful culture of a small farm is better and the air mild, and conducive to tural Society, of whom Mr. George was pleased to see the country keep- for second largest yield white wheat on must pursue an apprenticeship, he the restrains of society becomes a for dairy sections such as this, adjathan careless culture of a large one; full growth of grasses. 5 bushels to be ex- must study mathematics and draw- barbarian. She requires intelligent cent to cheese factories. For these and that we too should devote our- of the other beef breeds, there sioners was one, and Mr. Blight still selves to raising the best stock. We are the Hereford, a rival of the continues practicing the system, The truth and value of the Gue- have a market for it right at our Shorthorn, gradually making its years having only non system is fully illustrated by this doors; and if we will stop the prod-way, and more rapidly of late, well knowledge of and faith in it. breed, for upon no other will so igal, wasteful culture we are prac- adapted for the rich prairie land. his tools in the most perfect order. er Loring says about the use of the many Flanders escutcheons be found tising, we too can raise by the soilacres. 5 bushels Let the farmer who is in the habit latter term, is of course the most showing the largest quantity and ing process one head of cattle to ev-Let the farmer who is in the habit of using tools kept as they usually are on a farm, handle the carpenter's special bred, from the fact that it are on a farm, handle the carpenter's special bred, from the fact that it are on a farm, handle the carpenter's special bred, from the fact that it are on a farm, handle the carpenter's special bred, from the fact that it are on a farm, handle the carpenter's special bred, from the fact that it are on a farm, handle the carpenter's special bred, from the fact that it are on a farm, handle the carpenter's special bred, from the fact that it are on a farm, handle the carpenter's special bred, from the fact that it are on a farm, handle the carpenter's special bred, from the fact that it are on a farm, handle the carpenter's special bred, from the fact that it are on a farm, handle the carpenter's special bred, from the fact that it are on a farm, handle the carpenter's special bred, from the fact that it are on a farm, handle the carpenter's special bred, from the fact that it are on a farm, handle the carpenter's special bred, from the fact that it are on a farm, handle the carpenter's special bred, from the fact that it are on a farm, handle the carpenter's special bred, from the fact that it are on a farm, handle the carpenter's special bred, from the fact that it are on a farm, handle the carpenter's special bred, from the fact that it are on a farm, handle the carpenter's special bred, from the fact that it are on a farm, handle the carpenter's special bred, from the fact that it are on a farm, handle the carpenter's special bred, from the fact that it are on a farm, handle the carpenter's special bred, from the fact that it are on a farm, handle the carpenter's special bred, from the fact that it are on a farm, handle the carpenter's special bred, from the fact that it are on a farm, handle the carpenter's special bred, from the farm that th ago we had fifty cotton mills with lest and cleanest oats exhibited. 5 tools and work with them, and he has been bred pure, for a long time, eon after this breed from the fact way? This stock is no longer sold for export, its want of horns well. This was necessary because Go that he found more of it upon them for beautiful pets, but for its intrins- adapting it for close stowage and of had not at that time himself better and easier he can do the Its peculiar types have become so than upon any other breed. And I ic value; look what the annual in- less ability to injure each other. lished a revised edition of his work, and he will no longer wonder fixed, that it breeds true to itself, may say of the thousands I have ex-

can do. The farmer will then ap- makes the strongest impression be- amined I never saw a perfect Flan- year at an avearge of \$150 each. The pleasure and freedom from la- which first depends the having of a bor in this kind of farming is not profitable herd, can only be acquired The Ayrshires rival the Dutch the least attractive portion of it. A by practice, and this must be aided good Jersey will give half her weight by a knowledge of general princi in the finest butter that will com- ples, an observant eye and a sensimand the highest price.

The Jersey is the best specimen of raising an animal for a specific purpose. For over a thousand years mal to see that she is feminine hey have reared these beautiful an- ber appearance, quiet and gentle mals, guarding them from any intermixture by the most stringent her breed, free from defects and in laws. There being but 12,000 animals on a little island smaller than visible outward indications. size from its rugged life, some of our noted farms, the breedpartly from its attributed or- ing has been somewhat of the nature the quality of the animal as far as is that of the Jersey breed, of in-and-in, this together with the shown by the skin and the hair, is not a large animal, weigh- little exercise they take has refined Touch is second to none in judging ing from five to eight hundred the bone, robbed the muscle and in- of feeding and yielding properties pounds. Its head is small, rather clined them to the butyraceous qual- A really mellow feeling under the pointed, and with horns spread some ities. There types have become fixed hand invariably accompanies a what and turning upward and back- and no bull is more potent than the healthy animal, and as such she is ward. Its body is of true wedge- Jersey; he stamps his mark and his likely to have symmetry, blue blood shape, rapidly enlarging toward the value upon the Durbam and the fine bone and quiet disposition, rump, with large mammary glands, Ayrshire, upon the Devon or the This handling can best be acquire

Thus the possibilities of the Jer- from one who knows. It is istically perfectly shaped udder. She sey are early maturity; enormous not simply a thin skin that is want. yields of butter, having reached the ed, oftentimes the skin thin as paper of a reddish or mahogany brown highest amount of any breed, best is on a delicate animal or one who color, blotched with white in spots, quality of milk and best grained and does not produce fat, but it is that and these again often spotted with flavored butter, producing most on peculiar feel that lets the skin slip the brown, the colors not clearly de- the least feed; bringing the highest worn out earlier than its time by velopments prove, that the herd's fined on the edges but rather mud- for her products; gentle and docile sort of snap. There most be no as the most admired of pets; adapta- harshness in the feel of it; and there Her possible yields have reached bility to every climate; and from the must be no thick heavy padding unmuch butter; and 3rd, that it will mals of any breed, and by the char- 6670 pounds of milk as an average of few experiments made, yielding the der it. On bulls a thicker skin is

habit of extracting all the blood to marked towards influencing the but- utive days gave 36 quarts per day. proof to the farmer who buys his able. I have a son of our friend make it white and pretty. In nine ter product than towards influencing A two year old made 10 pounds of stock with a strict eye as to how Sibley's superb son of Eurotas Pe cases out of ten the general-purpose the absolute richness of the milk. butter per week, and a four year old much beef she will yield after she dro, whose hide is I think about cases out of ten the general-purpose the absolute reduced the reduced the absolute reduced the absolute reduced the reduced reduced the reduced the reduced reduced the reduced reduced the reduced reduced the reduced reduced reduced the reduced sought, for the beef being old and the food is to be detected more readand sinewy it has to be sold at a ily in the churning of the butter 596 pounds meat, 50 tallow, 86 hide; that of any other breed, she has over afford to be thicker than in summer low price for bolognas; the milk is from the milk, than from the study another dressed 830 pounds, and 575 and over again paid for it in her ex- for, in a lusty, healthy bull, as with tra produce and its extra prices.

And now having said so much lining and thicken the fine under section of country like this; for milk about the Jersey, can there be any- coat of hair. No, it is not the paoff for a dollar or two to get rid of age of fat in the milk varied from she is not surpassed by any breed of thing left to be said about her sister per hide you want, it is the mellow. them. Now, so eager is he to gain 4.47 to 5.99; while the percentage her size, it is of good quality for the Guernsey? Yes, nearly all that oleaginous one that indicates quality. lection the groundwork of forming as the breed is extending, partly Guernsey farmers breed as carefully a good herd of any breed, and as from the low prices at which it is and liberally, there would be no fin- Guenon treats of those principles, I sold, partly from the low cost of pro- er breed in the world. With her will elucidate them just a little here. ducing her milk for she gives much distinguished merits they are the But when the stock is judiciously a living, the profit of the good ones cidate, our time will only permit us for the food consumed, and partly best proof of her value under such selected their constitutions while

as an average more milk and of a comfort. The health of young ani-The Ayrshire is most valuable for higher deeper color; mild and amia- mals is according to the food and

Her adaptability to all circumstances is of the greatest. The bulls non system of selecting cows for the ty of cows. Equal justice to all decidedly Milk Breeds, the Dutch cows, the Jerseys and the Guern- decidedly and lastingly. To those for rearing, and cattle for beet, has who want to make the best butter, of late years become so universally The Jerseys hold the first rank as the pure breed and the grades turn accepted, that no intelligent farmer out butter of the deepest yellow col- can afford to remain ignoraant of its testing process so that he whe brings milk and makers of cheese, and I milk is of the richest known; but or, needing no coloring matter win- advantages and principles. Yet so poor milk shall not rob him who may add from the change of feed in like all rich milkers the quality is ter or summer. It has a peculiarly slow are farmers to adopt and inthis country becoming fairly known as yielders of butter.

This country becoming fairly known as yielders of butter.

This a peculiarly fine aromatic flavor, and the best butter we ever tasted was in Guern- or because living so isolated they Of the first, the Dutch cattle, we to gain large prices are bringing all sey where it always brings from 10 have not the opportunities for acher merits, and the especial merits to 15 cents more than the French or quiring a knowledge of new matters,

This breed would be more known a superficial knowledge of the sys-

for its true shape for furnishing the cow with this mark upon it, and all The Jersey's great value is for the largest amount of beef in a given the sooner if it was a handsome cow.

large digestive organs; high and the bull, that he is of best quality, amount of well-marbled beef; and in tem properly tested and brought beordinary stock; and if a good Jer- Jersey and Guernsey bulls, coupled owners knew of their exact charac-Her possibilities have been claim- sey bull also is kept, pure-bred and with a large milking Durham will ter. For it would be useless the test ed for her as high as 18,000 pounds registered, the farmer will soon find enrich the milk, thus securing quan- a system, when the experts would source of revenue; why this is not more or less Durham blood in them. were only guessing, and the owners In Holland her usual average is more generally don' I cannot con- For a milk dairy it is a beautiful had facts, the former would soon be from 3000 to 5000 quarts, and many ceive; it costs no more to raise a sight to see a row of their large detected. It is astonishing how few However, statements may months will bring \$100 to \$150 than ders escutcheon and giving 20 to 25 their animals by the amount of their

They are adapted to every section herd to examine, and narrowed the

The Devons may claim to rank demand was made upon the State

The selection of good stock, upon tive hand.

The observant eye will rapidly scan the shape and form of the ani conforming to the requirements of

The sensitive hand will ascertain

ed by comparison and with hints from between your pressure and yet allowed than on cows, and yet it The Jersey is the best living re- must be loose, mellow and very pli him, nature will thicken the fatter As I consider the principles of se-

young can be successfully improved Larger than the Jersey, yielding only by careful attention to diet and

> sure to be ill-fed. What is now known as the Gue there yet remain many who have but

There never was a science of which call it, though Guenon did not, by

The Pennsylvania State Board of already, in the short time of its exyields. This made it difficult to find

was made and immediately a great The secretary, W. P. Hazard, incor-The Devons have never been very porated it i.: a new translation of Guenon's revised and improved work,

Mr. Nefflin's book was of great value at the time, because it not onwhy the carpenter does the work so much quicker, with so much less labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he other breeds. Upon the native it labor, and so much better than he ot impossible to remember. But s

has a los We beli work w system. Guenon world, test of people. 1851, m containe and an In the varietie classes drawing his rev much, a into ten engravin more ac new cha bulls, an The n that in points v good fre judging cutcheor he expre mented enable true vale

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ood stock, upon he having of a nly be acquired must be aided general princiye and a sensi-

e will rapidly orm of the aniis feminine in et and gentle requirements of defects and, in examining her ations.

will ascertain mal as far as is and the hair. ne in judging ding properties, accompanies a as such she is etry, blue blood, position.

best be acquirand with hints knows. It is in that is wantin thin as paper nal or one who t, but it is that ts the skin slip ressure and yet re most be no of it; and there avy padding un-thicker skin is ws, and yet in w and very pli n of our friend of Eurotas Pe-I think about think it thick the year it may han in summer hy bull, as with icken the fatty

the fine under t is not the pat is the mellow ndicates quality principles of se ork of forming breed, and a ose principles, l just a little here ek is judiciously titutions while sfully improved tion to diet and of young anio the food and ve. On farms -bred and therethey are almost

wn as the Gue ing cows for the rovement, calves tle for beef, has e so universally telligent farmer ignoraant of its nciples. Yet so o adopt and inapparently new, isolated they rtunities for acof new matters. iny who have but edge of the sysscience of which

be said "a little ngerous thing.' rmers if asked ode of judging, ed cattle only by some prefer to enon did not, by And they would one good escutders shape. Pro nount of knowl adily purchase upon it, and all a handsome cow. a very costly

State Board of as done so much of that State time of its exo have the sysand brought be 1878 the Govommissioners orge Blight and ose duty it was of cows where exact characuseless to test experts would animals about ould only give Commissioners and the owners would soon be ishing how few w the value of amount of their difficult to find narrowed the

ne Commission ediately a great mon the State e first edition of and) was soon ries came for it o the Legisla ditional 10,000 ere distributed, ore was made. Hazard, incortranslation of inproved work, explained the work entitled vs." and gave s of all the vaso that comand the drawald be readily nd order deter copies are now stem has there 1853, a book

John Nefflin, a man, who was was issued in Nefflin's explaupon cattle unce of a comalphia Agriculn Mr. George ent commis Mr. Blight stthe system increased his th in it. was of great

ause it not onon of his were differ iis 200 e riations ala er. But si

rue value of the animal.

lared and testified.

it is issued by a house which bones a liberal distance; with all cows will occasionally have a year long list of agricultural books. these points right, the delivery of when the owner will say she is not believe that every copy of that the calf will be easy, and they indi- doing as well as usual, and this is which is sold, retards rather cate not only the capability but the some transient trouble or disease, or facilitates a knowledge of the likelihood of large calves. Short, nature endeavering to recuperate. It was issued shortly after neat, trim legs are important, be- Other cows again, most generally first gave his system to the cause with short legs we generally those of robust nature, and coarses and before it had stood the find large, deep barrel, which has make, will commence almost at once of practical operation by the less daylight under it, indicating to fall off in their quantity and de-Guenon's later edition of good digestive organs, a good feeder, vote their energies to the developmore than twenty years after and a capacity for carrying a large ment of the fœtus instead. These ssue of his first crude work, healthy calf.

fined all the later improvements Then, with a cow having all the tard', a term as we generally under an entirely new classification. good points, we may naturally ex- stand it not exactly applicable; but a cause, but that it is an effect of causes; the first work he classified the pect to see double, large, prominent, as it also means "spurious", "false", icties of escutcheons under eight knotty, and zigzag veins, commonly we will understand it in that sense. sses and eight orders, and the called milk-veins, leading to a large Of course this character of cow, rawings were very imperfect. In capacious udder, capable of holding failing so rapidly in her yield, is less

to ten classes and six orders. The gravings, too, in this were much level at the under side as possible, This is one of the great values of escutcheon. You may then ask what accurate and done upon steel; and stretching forward nearly level the Guenon system that it enables object is gained by learning about the he also added new escutcheons, with the belly, not 'cut away' in one to perceive, select and discard chapters, and a classification of the forward quarters, nor hanging cows of a spurious character. By The main theory of Guenon was, ters. If the thighs are wide apart, harsh wiry hair, by the dry and wrong as to whether it will last you unin a good animal a number of they will allow the expansion of the dandruffless skin, and above all, by udder behind, so that the wrinkles the escutcheon, Guenon points out til you get another one; or if impecutive would be discernible, which uld enable any one to select the of the skin when the cow is milked how to avoid purchasing such stock. od from the bad. So far from clean may again expand when the So that of the two buyers, he who ging by one mark alone, the es- udder is full and flush with milk. has mastered the system will buy been as it is generally stated, The udper should not be fleshy, nor the less handsome but more valuapressly declares that ten points the outer skin thick, nor covered ble cow, while the ignoramus will a hobby to ride. I have generally found ust conform to make a first-class with long or coarse hair; in a first- buy the more beautiful and more animal, and these must be supple- class udder we expect it to collapse worthless stock at a higer price. mented by several minor matters to to 'a rag' when milked out. The Thus it will be seen the importance enable the judges to estimate the teats should be of medium size, not of the judge knowing how far in gesta-

6, the health; 7, the feed; 8, the points as we have mentioned above by other points. breed; 9, the size; 10, the escutch- are what Guenon would look for when judging of the cow's conformation.

another point in judging by Guenon.

If the cow is viewed as a machine, it is Until he had become acquainted mation.

with these matters he would not un- 4th. The age. Guenon and all good if all its parts are in good condition, dertake to say how much milk a judges of cattle would take into concow would give; how long she would sideration the age of cows. As a be did know these points his judgment was infallible as numerous public tests he made proved, and as the testimony was given by commuch as with her first calf, she cannot be expected to give as much milk or make as much butter as with her second calf; nor with her second as much as with her second calf; nor with her second as much as with her second calf; nor with her second as much as with her third calf. Heifers should not be allowed to calve before the control of the did to recommend the would it choked up with dirt or accumulations. A cow in best health is evidenced by a clear eye, a healthy skin, a fine coat of hair, a good quick step, and an excellent appetite. Whether the did to recommend the coat of the control of the country of the coat of the mittees of all the leading agricul- should not be allowed to calve before upon both. Her milk will be rich, and tural societies of his country de- they are 21 years of age. They may not serous, or blue and watery. If Dr. be considered to be in their prime Sturtevant's theory is true that the col-

rly about the udder. If it was appearance. In the upper jaw, cat- containing more fatty matter and thus the unctuous character of it the have no incisors; in the lower enrich the milk more than an unhealthy d be indicated by a dandruff, jaw they have eight. At birth the animal. This is evidenced not only by chich when exuded would dry and calf generally has four incisors. On the different amounts of butter yielded the seventh or ninth day it loses the from different animals, but by the vathe best tests, both in the feel or umbilicus. At three months the ried flavor of milk. To those who can andling and the color. A truly other four incisors appear, two on body of some milk is far superior to ich animal, no matter of what each side of the first four. Towards that of others; and this too, independenced, will show on the inside of the end of the first year, the two ears, around the eyes and the muz- middle milk incissorsfall out, and are breeds. The fœtus too will grow larger e, on the protuberances under the replaced in about a fort light by two and make a finer and healthier calf wer jaw, inside of the thighs, back other. Towards the end of the sec. than from an unhealthy animal. the shoulder, and at the root of ond year the next two fall out; tothe shoulder, and at the root of ond year the next two fall out; tothe animal should be taken into consideration, especially in estimating the h golden color; and if there is next to the former, and toward the quality as well as the quantity of the white hair on the top of the end of the fourth year the last two. ders, over the loins, or on the All these teeth are replaced by new yield.

7. The Feed: to maintain a cow in ecting skin between the leg and ones, which are easily distinguished good health, and to get from her the onnecting skin between the leg and ones, which are easily distinguished the body, it may readily be seen by diffing the hair. With all this melowness and color can readily be personable downess and color can readily be personable downess. the cause of it upon hand- in a stable, do not change as regu- fil the demands me ng the animal, viz: the rich unc- larly as those of horse, or sheep. At the majority of cases, the feeder as he ous fat exuding through the porcs five years, these second teeth com- passes along the different stalls will give ers. ill make the hands feel greasy, or mence to alter in the same order in to each cow about the same quantity of if they had been handling soap. which they had appeared, although food, never considering that there are manager of Piedmont warehouse, died e skin of the udder will be found not with perfect regularly. The older gross feeders as well as delicate feeders he skin of the udder will be found not with perfect regularly. That some are stronger, larger and the darker and looser do their teeth berawn tight over the contents of come; at the age of 16 or 18 the much more than others. There are al-

the horns. 2. The hair; as a rule the hair Until the end of the fourth year, hould be short and fine; Guenon's the horns are smooth; from this pedigest 30 pounds of hay with 6 quarts of are requested to attend. mle is the hair must be short, soft, riod a ring-elevation forms around meal a day, and yield a proportionate iky or furry. The same unctuous- them near the head, und a new ring amount of milk and butter, she may forms after this period with every pay a great deal better profit than one that eats less and pays less. The good led with fatty particles and be ab. three years; and to every ring an worker and eater should have more than bed by the hair which will soften additional year is reckoned. Accord-Generally where this is the case, ing to this calculation an animal treated alike. e will be but little hair upon the with seven rings is ten years old. crimination, which may be made by asr. and that very short. The In the ox these rings are less dis- certaining the yields of every cow in the butter cows will have very short tinct than on the cow. This may herd, and testing each one by various hair. Those cows that have perhaps be partly owing to her ges. amounts of food. Also, by studying by tating; for, during the year that a practice, and from the analyses of explenty of it; much upon the cow is without calf, no ring forms the shoulders, and frequently on her horns, or if a ring forms, it the several kinds of foods. The scienthe udder. Upon the latter if is scarcely perceptible. In such a tists of the German experiment stations air is plenty, and particularly case the interval between the two have proved that up to a certain point pon the upper part or on the pe- rings is twice as large as usual, and special foods may be given to produce um the hairs are long, harsh and counts for two years. If the rings ertain results, but beyond that point it aring at you, the milk, even if should not be very distinct, we may will be serous and devoid of judge of the age of the animals by r or butter; and often the cow the condition of the horns themdry off much sooner than profit- selves, which become thinner towards their roots in proportion as the ani- the extra amount of food is no longer 3. The conformation; the shape mals approach their full growth. good cow should be such as to Horned cattle may attain the age of w that she is made for the work | twenty years, without, however, re-

is to perform; she should have maining equally useful. therly, a female appearance, as 5. The period of gestation; nine

is trudency. She should be as trime to the wheel and caute exceeded by one or two weeks, after from that of the bull as a scann is from a man. In the male we look for a good strong, broad less they on a good pair of shoulders, which its even that of the wheel and fatter accretishing how it is short, firm but waxy horns, with short, firm but waxy horns, which its early here all good in the female we should look for a some of a small, not head that after accretishing how it is short and as nature demands that after accretishing how it was feed and the aring the results, and common and proportions at one that different combinations and proportions and proportions and proportions and proportions and mining which the small and the milk thought of the wheel and after accretishing how it was feed and after accretishing how it was feed and their accretishing how it was fe ther sex should indicate the pos- viz: her milking and breeding du- points. of good respiratory organs. ties. To do this we are obliged to be 9. The size; each pure-bred animal barrel of the cow should be regular in the milking and feeding, must to a certain extent conform to the ge and deep, the ribs standing or and feeding heavier and more conging from the chine in shape of stantly than she would be able to do in an untamed state. This stimulator generally make the ridge tion perverts her nature and development of the chine in the chine in shape of stantly than she would be able to do in an untamed state. This stimulator generally make the ridge tion perverts her nature and development of the chine in shape of stantly than she would be able to do in an untamed state. This stimulator generally make the ridge tion perverts her nature and development of the chine in shape of stantly than she would be able to do in an untamed state. This stimulator generally make the ridge tion perverts her nature and development of the chine in shape of stantly than she would be able to do in an untamed state. This stimulator generally make the ridge tion perverts her nature and development of the chine in shape of stantly than she would be able to do in an untamed state. This stimulator generally make the ridge tion perverts her nature and development of the chine in shape of stantly than she would be able to do in an untamed state. This stimulator generally make the ridge tion perverts her nature and development of the chine in the chine generally make the ridge tion perverts her nature and develrather prominent and sharp ops the lacteal glands and the udder expect no more from her than we would pounds for the snug sum of \$2,166.41; proad; sometimes the chine is to hold the increased quantity of from machines; a small engine is rated an average of \$76.44.

work in lifting, pulling or other heavy work in lifting, pulling or other heavy work as a larger, more powerful man feetus is certain and continuous, and so running out to the root of the milk diminishes more or less to tail, which will allow the tail to body: the tail bones with its work in lifting, pulling or other heavy work as a larger, more powerful man feetus is certain and continuous, and to the happened to look work as a larger, more powerful man feetus is certain and continuous, and the work as a larger, more powerful man feetus is certain and continuous, and the milk diminishes more or less to cows, we may reasonably expect the same facts to cows, we may reasonably expect the same results from sonably expect the same results from the lacteal glands have become so developed that the animal never entire the same facts to cover and saked for him. She happened to look work as a larger, more powerful man western wheat farmers.

Fruit, green and dried, has for years been one of our successful industries, son this boat gave us no invitation to stop and try their chappane, so we western wheat farmers.

Fruit, green and dried, has for years been one of our successful industries, son this boat gave us no invitation to stop and try their chappane, so we western wheat farmers.

Fruit, green and dried, has for years been one of our successful industries, son this boat gave us no invitation to stop and try their chappane, so we arrived at Smithville, where we left another consignment of off or the Allantic Ocean. It did not the milk diminishes more or less to cows, we may reason the milk diminishes of the milk diminishes work as a larger, more powerful man consuming much more. Thus, apply we set to some work as a larger, more powerful man consuming much more on the son that the developed the window and saw him. She said:

Fruit, green and dried, bushes to the milk diminishes more or less and asked for him. She hatching to some arrived at Smithville, where we left another consignment of the milk diminishes more or l additional merit. All these of nature.

on revised his whole system cartilaginous attachment should ex- tirely ceases to give milk between cows the size of the animal must in-Mr. Nefflin's book has become worthtend down to at least the point of one calf and another. However dethe hock, and as much below it as sirable this may be for the milkman, in one breed from another, as the Jersey possible, adorned with a neat curly it is an unnatural and a forced con-Yet Mr. Neffin's work is a much snitch. The loins should be broad, dition for the animal, and if possible better one than the book entitled and the haunch and pelvic bones she should be "dried off" at least on on Milch Cows," which is wide apart, and from the haunch or from four to six weeks before calvthe book-market, only be- hip bones to the end of the pelvic ing, to give her needed rest. Such

animals Guenon denominated 'Bas-

too large to be ungainly or more tion the animal has progressed, in stat-We may summarize these points than filling the hand, nor too small judgment thus: 1, the skin: 2. to be easily handled even by a large judgment thus: 1, the skin; 2, to be easily handled even by a large tinue to milk. The size and shape of the conformation; 4, hand. Evenly placed on the adder the escutcheon will tell both, but the the age; 5, the period of gestation; and not 'strutting' too much. Such | yield is modified by circumstances, and

6. The health of the cow was made

evident that it will run more perfectly oring of the milk is derived from the 1. The skin, he said, must be fair-thin, mellow, oleagonous, and of The age of cows is judged by the in. mellow, oleagonous, and of the age of cows is judged by the cells, a healthy cow performing its functions well will throw off larger cells and

It is evident therefore the health of

among animals as there are among men. 29 years. cating a capacity of stretching this period, the age can be determin- of themselves than they do of their masb the increased contents of the ed with more or less certainty by ters. In other words, these cows will give less milk and keep themselves in better condition than other cows. Now if a cow is constitutionally right and can my building, to night at 8 o'clock. All

To feed intelligently requires this disfoods, and the proper combinations of would not be profitable to increase that food. This proves that the system may take and assimilate and convert food to a profit in changing it in a marketable product, but that after a certain stage a dwarf, of Russian extraction. They assimulated and profitably converted. These results may be proved for himself by any farmer; his first step would be to

as a two-horse power; a medium size, as a two-horse power; a medium size, as a two-horse power; and a large of any energetic farmer who chooses to the depressions in which lay your three fingers, this oped than they would be in a state dditional merit. All these of nature man we do not expect to do as much

from the Friesian, but in specimens of the same breed.

10. The Escutcheon; I have named this last, while most people would name it as the first and only point of Guenon's system, because he was the first to clasify and give significance to the various shapes in which it shows itself.

I hold that it would be very unsafe and certainly very unfair to Guenon, to

judge animals only by that one of his ten points. For all the other points I have explained he thought, and I think very necessary to form an infallible opinion of an animal. But with the other points in conjunction a knowledge of the escutcheon is invaluable. It is the best outward indication of the worth of the animal. Not because the shape of it is different on one animal from that on another, not because it is and where you find the cause you will find the effect. Thus, I have never Board.

T J Wilson, financial agent of the seen a cow with a first-class escutcheon that was a poor cow, nor have I ever seen a cow with a poor escutcheon that awings were very imperfect. In capacious udder, capable of holding the large quantity of milk which such and arranged the escutcheons.

The udder should be as nearly plenty of milk in the meanwhile of the meanw escutcheons, if the other points show the animals true character. And I may ask why eat a full meal intead of a parand you took out two or three coins in stead of a handful, would it be wise? But I will not detain you longer upon this branch of the subject, that has been those who denounced Guenon's system had not studied it, and in many cases they could not even tell the names of the different escutcheons, and certainly did not know Guenon judged by ten

The People's Press.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS. Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R. Leave Salem-Winston daily 5.30, a. m. 12.04, p. m. 5.40, p. m. Leave No train Sunday evening.

-Census of Salem Public School, District No. 54, 410 children, a gain of 27 over last year.

Among the guests at Salem Hotel are W. Pegram, wife and daughter, of Charlotte.

-Mrs. Moore and daughter have returned to the Academy, where Mrs -Salem Academy opens to-day with flattering prospects. Young ladies are

oming in on every train. -H. W. Fries, Esq., has returned home much improved in health. Mrs.

Cabal is also at the old homestead.

-Lt. Samuel C. Lemly, U.S. N., is here on a visit to his parents. Mrs. Lemly returned with her son.

-Winston Public School will open Monday, the 17th inst. F. D. L. Messer and Miss Bynum teachers.

Elm Street Public School opened on Monday, Sept. 3rd, with 57 scholars. S. A. Hege and Miss Maggie Brietz, teach--W. A. S. Pearce, a well known floor

on Sunday night of consumption, aged -John A. Blum, a native of this

place, attended our Wheat Fair, and is adder, but be loose and wrinkled, teeth have generally fallen out. At ways certain cows that take better care at his old home for a few days. He is looking well. -The Philharmonic Society will meet at Prof. D'Anna's office, Salem Acade

-The Daily Pilot, published in Winston by M. I. and J. C. Stewart, is a

sprightly sheet, and we wish the Pilot ublishing Company success. Parmenia Sides lost a valuable horse while crossing a bridge near

Spach's steam brick yard. A refracto-

y mule pushed the horse off causing -Mr. Motsinger, of Davidson county, exhibited a specimen of Winter Oats at the Fair, which grew on a mound of earth, and which he claims to be a new variety, free of rust, ripening a beautiful golden yellow, and weighs 39 lbs. to

the bushel -The well known dwarf, Miss Maria Nail, a native of Davie County, well known here, was married on the 28th ult., at Buckingham Theatre, Louisville, Kentucky, to Major John Smeiriz, also

are said to be the smallest people in the -Postal notes for any sum from one study the values of different foods; he cent to four dollars and ninety-nine will find one will make more muscle, cents inclusive, can now be obtained at another one more fat, another one more Salem Post Office. payable at any monctly marked from any mascu- months is the usual period for this milk, and so on. He will find too the ey order office in the United States tendency. She should be as process of nature, though it is usual- different combinations and proportions which the sender may designate. They

- Mr. Aaron Whitaker, of Surry

are three depressions in which more or less very much more develope and law your three few more or less very much more develope from a six-horse power; or, to make the learn the art of growing and curing

county, submitted his annual statement which was examined and approved by the Board and ordered to be recorded and filed. Ordered that J L Pratt be appointed

to see after the bridge across Peter's Creek, on the Brookstown road, and repair and put it in good condition and eport to the Board.

Willis Lawrence filed a report showing the condition of the stock law fence in the stock law district in Old Richmond township. Report accepted by

Magistrates' Court.

At a meeting of the Justices of the Paace, of Forsyth County, held in the Court-house, in Winston, on Monday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., jointly with the Board of Commissioners, the following business was transacted, to wit: The roll of magistrates being called there were found to be present 52;

whole number 58.

An election was then gone into for three Justices of the Inferior Court, which resulted as follows: J W Fries, 37; John Boyer, 24; N F

Sullivan 23. An election for Solicitor was then held which resulted as follows:

R B Kerner, 32; J L. Patterson, 12;
B Y Rayle, 1; J C Buxton, 2. Total vote cast, 47.

R B Kerner was thereupon declared elected. It was moved and carried that no

clerk be elected for the Inferior Court but that the Superior Court Clerk fill the position.

On motion it was carr. ed that the no tice required by law be given that the Inferior Court will be discontinued at the February term of said court.
On motion of J W Fries to adopt the

alternative system of working the pube roads of Forsyth county, and that a tax of 8 cents on the \$100 valuation of property and 24 cents on the poll be the ayes and noes being de manded, there were 20 in the affirmative and 27 in the negative.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

At the Fruit Fair.

Nine o'clock Friday morning, finds us ill aboard the Steamer Passport for Smith-ille and the Banks. A Sunday School exarsion from Lumberton is on board, swellg our number considerably .- but we are ing our number considerably,—but we are told that almost every day the boat is nearly as crowded as on this occasion. She is run as an excursion boat during the summer, and in winter does duty as a tug. Her captain and owner is a young man, apparently not over thirty, who in a few years, starting without anything in the world, has accu-mulated enough to buy two steamers, and have some pocket change left. Capt. Paddi-

son said. "any man who will work, can get rich here very fast."

Monday is the negro's day for excursions, d then this boat is always crowded. On 1 th ther days of the week, the various denomiions and societies arrange their trips so as ot to conflict with each other.

As we leave the dock our Captain points

t the various points of interest in sight,the Market house, a marine railway,—where wessels are drawn up an incline by steam power, for repairs,—iron works, and etc.;—on the opposite side, log pens, where rafts of logs that have been floated down from the e forests up the river, are stored until ited by the saw mills, in the lower part he city. We are on the forward part of he deck, where we have a free view al nd. Overhead is an awning, and a side curtain, to protect us from the morning sun, and as we have a good breeze directly ahead, the sailing is delightful. The right bank of the river is low and flat, and though the soil is very rich, it is available only for rice cul-ture. Banks or dykes or thrown up along the river front, with flood gates, so that the rice can be flooded at certain seasons, by

eans of the tides, to kill weeds. Before us, on an apparent promontory, an isolated tree is pointed out as the "dram" tree,—on arriving opposite, which the corect thing to do is to take a drink. Making o pretensions to orthodoxy, we omit this art of the performance, but a certain Ger-ian barber on board, apparently afraid of dissing the exact point of opposition with missing the exact point of opposition with the tree, continues his imbibitions until the various bottles that helped to fill out his partmanteau have exhausted themselves in compounding the "half and half" that seems to be his favorite beverage; though we are told he can drink his two dozen bottles beer in a hour and think it no hardship. Far ahead is seen the smoke of a steamer that seems to be coming in. The watch it, and wondered at its slow progress, until at

and wondered at its slow progress, until at last we discover that it is stationary. It is a dredging boat deepening the channel, and we watch it at work with much interest, wishing our boat would stop awhile as we get near it.

get near it.

A heavy crane runs out from the boat, from the end of which swings th dredge. This consists of two long poles, joined at several places, the chain from which they swing being attached near the lower ends.
At this lower end is the dredging scoop, which
is in two sections, that open and close at the
will of the operator. This scope descends to he bottom whilst open,—the sections close logether, taking up a cart load of mud at a time; up it comes, the water streaming out,—it swings around over the scow that is

or month; he saved his money until he could buy a farm and some stock, and now he is getting to be one of our heavy men, and only the other day a man said to me, we catement in our position, so we walk back to our friends, wetter, wiser and more than satisfied with our experience of "a life on the ocean wave." As we mounted the short gangway, however, we saw evidence that not all enjoyed it as much as we did. A good many breakfasts were distributed over the deck, and some were even yet making deposits overboard. Our position, centrally of the boat had protected us from any side roll, so that we were not at all affected by sea

the boat had protected us from any side roll, so that we were not at all affected by sea sickness. Had we been with the others, I doubt not we should have been even as they were.

Landing at Fort Caswell, we were given one hour on shore. Wading through the sand for a quarter of a mile, we came to several stacks of cannon balls,—twenty-four pounders, and immediately mounted the pounders, and immediately mounted the lars. Now it has not been a bundred dollars. one hour on shore. Wading through the sand for a quarter of a mile, we came to several stacks of cannon balls,—twenty-four pounders, and immediately mounted the outer works of the fort. They, of course, are of earth, with heavy cannon at intervals, several of which are still in place, though the eral of which are still in place, though the carriages are rotten and fallen together. From this outer rampart, one looks down into the moat or trench, nearly full of water, on the opposite side of which is a heavy brick wall pierced for musketry. This wall is apparently built against the face of the hill, as on top there is soil, covered thickly with grass and weeds,—but further examination showed us that it was a covered archway, shot and bombproof, and was but one way, shot and bombproof, and was but one of many, facing the moat all around the fort, there being similar ones, also, facing each side of the entrance to the gates, of which there are four. Going around to one

of these entrances, one crosses the moat on half rotten beams and plank, and passing between two of these pierced covered arch-ways, that even without any soldiers or guns inside, make one feel somewhat neryous about attempting to pass without having the countersign,—we came to the gate proper,—a large heavy double door, covered with bolts and bars, and having a small opening, two feet square, through which we had to come the square of the same than the square of the same than the square of the same way and the same square square. and to creep. But we were not yet inside, out found ourselves in a broad arched gal-ery, having a similar door at the other end; is however, was open, and passing through we were inside the fort. Capt. Paddison had been on garrison here

r some time during the war, and was there re able to give us full information. He pointed out the magazines,—the 'black hole to which offenders were put, the mess hall and various other apartments, and covered ways, all very solidly built of brick, with arched ceilings, and covered over with sev-eral feet of earth and said, to render them bomb proof. The magazines proper were looked, but in one of the open rooms there lay a considerable number of round shells somewhat rusty, it is true, but otherwise ready for use. May they remain there for the next decade of centuries, before they are wanted to fulfil the purpose for which they were made.

ere made.
The central building, in which the officers
f the garrison had their quarters, was
fown up when Fort Fisher fell, during the blown up when Fort Fisher fell, during the late war,—as the fort could no longer protect the city, and was therefore evacuated.

One could not help thinking, whilst looking at the heavy masonry, the many "underground" rooms, and the still partly uninjured walls of the officer's building,—what a pity that it is not utilized for some purpose. Perhaps, now that new inlet is closed, and all vessels entering the river must has this ll vessels entering the river must pass this point, the government may see the propriety of investing some of the surplus revenue in refiting and repairing this fortress, as a hint to foreign nations that we wish to be "let

But I have far exceeded the space I Syrup. bath that will always be a delightful men ry with all of us. How we rolled and plunged, and dived, and swam, and yelled, those who have gone through a similar experience may know,—others cannot im-

agine.
Our hour is up, however, and hastily dressing, we hurry back, picking up a few shells,—a king crab, conch eggs, etc., on the way. As soon as all are aboard, we cast se and soon arrive at Smithville, when e have an hour and a half for dinner. Havg ordered ours on the way out, we are sure it, and a good one it is, whilst we are cer-inly ready to eat our full money's worth. Shrimp constitute one of the components f the meal, which most of us taste for the t time, and with considerable varied ults. Far myself, I can say that I might rn to relish them, if necessity commanded nt whilst the table afford so much that was better, in fish, crabs, eggplant, and etc. I did not "feel called on," to make any very great exertion,—but let the "dressed grub

vorms," as some one called them, severely lone, after a few mouthfuls. We finish off our dinner with the largest of the prize melons, which we had brought with us,—a sixty-eight pounder, and by the hours after the sentence is imposed, time we are through with thatit is time to time we are through with that it is time to go back to the boat. Meanwhile the revenue cutter came steaming down, and anchored out a short distance, Beyond her lay a german vessel, taking on her load,—the channel being too shallow to permit her loading fully up at the wharf, whilst several other foreign ships lay at different points in the river, presumably waiting for favorable winds.

ble winds.

Steaming back up the river, the tide was against us, so it took us longer to make the trip. At the rocks we took on our fishing riends, who had had a splendid time, also but had not caught many fish, and all too soon we were landed at our point of depar-ture,—having had a day more full of varied and intense enjoyment than I in my mem ory can recall.

KERNERSVILLE LETTER.

MESSES EDITORS:-People generally like to know what their neighbors say about them. Well, everybody around here is full of the Wheat and Cattle Fair at Winston

dollars.

This is the favorite fishing ground. It has some historic interest, too, for here was fort Fisher, built by the Confederates, to guard new inlet.

But one interest lies still further ahead,—so after wishing our friends good luck, we steam on, the river widening with every mile of its course. Soon we pass a revenue cutter, that had run down from Wilmington the day before. Life on such a boat might at first seem to be somewhat monotanous,—but our circerone says it is the content of the say the most of our young farmer boys have to begin. I say he may have done all that and worked himself up to his present position for what I know. I saw it stated that one of the Governors of New Hampshire was passing through his yard one moning, on his farm, with a yoke on his shoulders to which two buckets of swill for his hogs were attuched, when a young man rode up and called out. "Is the flower that it is the same of the most of our young farmer boys have to begin. I say he may have done all that and worked himself up to his present position for what I know. I saw it stated that one of the Governors of New Hampshire was passing through his yard one moning, on his farm, with a yoke on his shoulders to which two buckets of swill for his hogs were attuched, when a young man rode up and called out. "Is the flower that the most of our young farmer boys have to begin. I say he may have done all that and worked himself up to his present position for what I know. I saw it stated that one of the Governors of New Hampshire was passing through his yard one moning, on his farm of the first passing the way the most of our young farmer boys have to begin. I say he may have done all that and worked himself up to his present position for what I know. I saw it stated that and worked himself up to his present position for what I know. I saw it stated that and worked himself up to his present position for what I know. I saw it stated that and worked himself up to his present position for what I know to be a saw it is the way the most of any energetic farmer who chooses to learn the art of growing and curing tobacco.

Equally as good results were attained by Mr. R. L. Cox in growing wheat. On five acres he averaged 46 bushels to the acre, beating the Pennsylvania and Western wheat farmers.

Fruit, green and dried, has for years been one of our successful industries, and now comes Wm. Lashmit with two uge watermelons.

boys, I can't talk to you from the rostrum like the Governor, but I can talk to you through the People's Press," and my advice is take hold of anything you can that is honest and make all the money you can, and be sure to sare it, because this after all is the trouble and hunter to sare it.

since that gentleman set out in life, com-paratively a poor man, and on the Govern-or principle he might have worked on the farm till he was as old as Methuselah and never owned those cattle. The money that bought them was never made by farming. I lon't want to be misunderstood, the gentleman in question is my friend and I am

glad that fortune has favored him, and that he is in a financial condition to indulge his tastes in this respect; it will result in good to the country, and ultimately, we will all share in the benefits of it.

Some years ago at McKinny, in Texas, I stood on the platform waiting for the train to bring me home, when a stranger accosted me and asked me where I was going. I said to North Carolina. He said, 'I want you to send us all the young farmer how.

Kernersville, N. C., Sept. 3, 1883.

-Serious anti-Jewish riots in Hun-

-A treaty of peace between France and Annam has been signed.

-A heavy and destructive gale throughout England Sunday, Many

than when he said, "Physicians mend or end us." But while doctors disagree, all the world has agreed that there is no remedy equal to Dr. Bull's Cough

-Large herds of Texas cattle are being driven northward through the Indian Territory. Fires, known as "land fires," have destroyed large tracts of pasture lands, including hay, fencing and timber in

Several railroad collisions have occurred during the week. One on the Vermont Central, causing injury and death to a number of persons. Another on the Western Maryland road with

Texas.

Pestn. August 31.-Herr Tisza, Presdent of the Hungarian Council, in order to put a stop to outrages upon the Jews, has decided upon severe measures which are to be put into operation wherever anti-Jewish riots occur. The measures will provide that any one who shall be condemned to death by martial law shall be executed within three

-J. H. Redman, convicted of manslaughter at Statesville court, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. It was an extraordinary trial, lasting from Tuesday until the following Saturday night at 12, M. The jury was "hung" all day Sunday by one member of the panel who favored acquittal, but finally agreed to a verdict of manslaughter. The prisoner sus tained an excellent character.

She Preserved Her Own Fruit.

She had a fancy for peaches in the old "pound for pound" way, just as her Southwest, other used to do them. And she used her mother's old fashioned preserving kettle. The kettle upset and sent its scalding contents over the unhappy kitchen fire. They put her to bed and treated the scalded parts with PERRY

We would notify the readall tastes, AT AND BELOW COST. There is no mistake about it.

A lo t of shelf-wrn and second hand books very CHEAP. Call and examine.

These are all CLEARANCE SALES, and all should avail themselves of this Sixty Day opportunity.

SALEM MARKETS.

\$ 90 to 100
00 to 75
45 to 50
00 to 00
00 to 00
2 25 to 2 50
0 00 to 0 65
90 00 to 0 U
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90 to 60
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Winston	Tobacco	Market.
ags Common	Red	5 00 to 7 00
Good		-7 00 to 7 50
Bright		5 00 to 6 00
Good		6 50 to 7 50
Fine		15 00 to 20 00
llers Commo	n	7 50 to 9 50
Good		12 00 to 15 00
Fine ·		20 00 to 25 00
ppers Comme	on	20 00 t0 25 00
Good		30 00 to 35 00
T32		

Dried Fruit Mark	cet.		
herries, pitted,		17 e	en
Damsons, Plums,		10	66
Vhortleberries,		10	44
Blackberries,		7 -	66
uarter Apples 4	to	5	66
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L. I. To i i r	to		64
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ancy " - 10			66
uarters, unpeeled		3	66
Ialves "	_	4	66

NOTICE.

LAND FOR SALE.

me and asked me where I was going. I said to North Carolica. He said, "I want you to send us all the young farmer boys you can and we will take care of them and pay them well for their work." He continued, "We like your young men, they are honest and not afraid to take hold of any kind of work." And I find that to be the verdiet wherever I go.

Now, I have already said, I could not get within ear-shot of the Governor, therefore I have written on hearsay, and in every case my informant would wind up with, "He gave the young men, who leave the farm and go into the shade a pop," or something of a similar nature; and without meaning any disrespect or unkindness towards his Excellency in what I have written. I have tried to maintain my position that there are two sides to the question, and on almost all occasions flings are thrown out and all ways by a "tender hand."

C. L. R. Kernersville, N. C., Sept. 3, 1883.

with bond and approved security, and in-terest at 8 per cent. Title retained till pur-chase money paid.

J. J. & H. JOHNSON, August 28th, 1883.

SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior B Court of Forsyth County, on MONDAY, THE 3aD DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1883, I will sell at the COURT-HOUSE DOOR IN WINSTON, EIGHTY ACRES of land, be-—A heavy and destructive gale throughout England Sunday. Many shipwrecks are reported.

—It is stated that 100,000 persons lost their lives in the recent volcanic disturbances in Java and neighboring islands.

—Byron never uttered truer words than when he said, "Physicians mend or end us." But while doctors disa.

WINSTON, EIGHTY ACRES of land, belonging to the estate of Henry Perrell, dec'd, lying in the county of Forsyth, and adjoining the lands of Augustus Fogle, and others. Said Real Estate lies within 3 miles of Salem, with two story dwelling house and all necessary and convenient outhouses situated thereon, and is good, arable land. Will be sold upon a credit of three months, bond with approved security required. Title reserved until payment of purchase money. Sale to begin at One o'clock, P. M. HENRY A. LINEBACK, August 1, 1883 4t. Commissioner

North Carolina R.R

Condensed Schedules. TRAINS GOING EAST. Date, Jan. 3 1883. Salisbury...

Salisbury...

High Point...

Arrive Greensboro...

Leave Greensboro...

Durham...

Raleigh...

Leave No. 15—Daily, except Saturday. Leave Greensboro 6 30 a.m.

Leave Greensboro 6 30 a. m. Arrive at Raleigh 2 45 p. m. Arrive Goldsboro 7 20 a. m. No.51-Connects at Greensboro with R

No. 53—Daily at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West, and for all points on the W. & W. R. R. TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Jan. 3, 1883. No. 50. Daily. Daily. Leave Goldsboro Arrive Bandarian Arrive Durham Hillsboro Greensboro. Leave Arrive High Point... No.16, D'lyex. Sunday-Lv. Golds. 4 40 a. m Ar. Raleigh 8 36 p. m Lv. Raleigh 9 10 a. m Ar. Greensboro 4 45 p. m

No. 50-Connects at Charlotte with A. & ≥est. No. 52—Connects at Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R. for all points South and

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

GOING NORTH.		No. 1 Daily ex.Sun.
State University	Rail	road.
Leave Salem Arrive Kernersville " Greensboro	6 46 a m 7 45 a m	6 45 p m 8 00 p m
GOING EAST.		53, Daily.
Arrive Kernersville Salem	10 41 p m	11 35 a m
GOING WEST.	No. 50, Daily.	No. 52, Daily, ex,Sun

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE

On Train No. 50—New York and Atlanta via Washington and Danville. On Train No. 52, Richmond and Dan-ville and Washington and Augusta, Ga., ing public that for the next
Sixty Days, we will sell a
SELECT LOT OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for
all tastes. AT AND BELOW

via. Danville,
Through Ticketson sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and
Charlotte, and at all principal points South
South-west, West North and East. For
Emigrantrates to Louisiana Texas, Arkansas and the South-west, address
M. SLAUGHTER

Gen'l Pass' Agt via. Danville,

> Send for Prices of PRINTING of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

to SALEM PRINTING OFFICE. Best Work and Reasonable

In the matter of live-stock mere color is too often taken as a guide in tics, latitude and breed. determining the merits as well as the price of thoroughbreds. When conined to thoroughbred poultry, where the markings have so much to do with the price, to a fancier, the case is somewhat different, and it may be well enough to be governed, to a great extent, by those markings or "points" laid down in the "standard;" but when we come to the larger breeds of stock-to animals-it is not policy to spring. adhere too closely to any mere fashionable color or marking, for it does not alter the economic, the real value one iota. No matter if a horse does have thoroughly and evenly. a "blaze face and three white feet," if he can trot low down in the teens, and moisture and variety will allow. a would-be purchaser desires speed, a him. Even if a Jersey cow is "off heavy rain; hand-hoe if necessary to color" and does not have the kill weeds. black tongue and switch" so she not is an exceptionally good and heavy butter maker, she will always bring a fine price if the owner can be induced to part with her, which is not often the case. To secure uniformity of breed characteristics it may be well it is and has been carried to an ex- delicate brown. treme, and in nothing more so than first, and after that we are ready for "fancy points."-Midland Farmer.

Harvesting Onions.

In a favorable season, with proper culture and good seed, the onion crop will mature evenly and the time of harvest be indicated by the dropping better than if permitted to remain in their lively green color.

A common practice, roll an empty barrel over the bed, to best not to strain the sauce. break the tops down a few days pre-

vious to pulling the crop.

When the main crop is ripe harvest It and sort out what is unfit for market or table use. Pull the onions by hand or rake them out with an ordinary hard and solid. If a rain occurs, these and injure the onions.

away when the tops have become thoroughly dry, and store in some cool, dry place where there is a free circulation of air. There are cultivators, however, who leave the onions in the after pulling until freezing weather or until they are sold, believing that early housing induces sweating and sprouting.

The tops ought not to be removed until they are dead throughout their entire length. Many farmers delay topping their onions until they are marketed. When the onions are to be to store the crop where the frost will The cellar is not a good place unless it chances to be a dry, cool one. A lat-tice-work bin affords an admirable this cannot be insured the safe plan is day, close it in air-tight jars. to protect them. When freezing weather approaches some farmers spread a layer of straw about twelve

If by any chance onions become following extract: The late Emperor frozen they should remain undisturbed Nichols, autocrat of all the Russias, and covered until thawed .-- New York the mest iron-handed of modern

Boutwell estimates the value of his water. fodder was worth ten dellars, and for veyed him safely across. every ton of fodder used he sold one ton of hay. Dr. Sturtevant estimates his fodder at six-tenths the value of "Now, go and fetch the other genhis hay; that is, when he sold his hay tleman, but when you have got half at twenty-two dollars, his corn-fodder way through the water, stand still and brought him in cash thirteen dollars ask him how much he intends to give and twenty cents a ton. Yet so many farmers ignorant of its true value regard it only as a necessary evil, and still with his living load, and inquired waste it or even burn it. It should be in the middle of the water how much cared for at husking time with as he was to get. much certainty as the grain. The few is not generally feasible. To handle it easily bind it near the middle out the emperor. into small, compact bundles, tying with rye straw or tarred twine. After a dozen or so are tied set them up carefully in shocks. As soon as his intended victim held on tighter, possible after husking carry them un- and exclaimed : der sheds or into barns, or have them ricked or stacked convenient to barn or cattle-yards. The great essential is to the emperor, laughing. keep them from being washed and And now began a most comical water in the drying. Therefore its were indescribably ludicrous, the emperor meanwhile urging him to come and it can be restored to its original condition by soaking in water. Whether fodder whole, cut or steamed is best for cows, or will cause a greater flow of milk, is a disputed point. If given whole it is not eaten as close as when cut, yet the waste, though it looks "Make him pay at once!" heavier, is only about one-tenth of the whole weight, and if thrown into the cattle-yard becomes a manure for a his pocketbook and hand to the counsucceeding crop. If cut, there is no trym an the three hundred rubles. waste, and if mixed with bran or meal it makes an excellent provender. Cutting and steaming has been found by experience to produce a very large quantity of milk, yet steaming and cutting are expensive, and in a trial of two methods-one cutting and steam-

equally well and gave an equal amount of milk.

Corn can be improved to reach our deal, whatever that may be 1. By a careful selection of seed. with reference to characteris

(a) Buy corn on the ear for seed. (b) Use tips, butts and central kernals.

2. By castrating barren stalks. 3. By selecting the best ears from the earliest and most prolific plants. 4. By cross-fertilization. thorough cultivation before and after planting. (a) Plow deep in fall, shallow in

(b) Harrow thoroughly. (c) Broadcast manure or fertilizer

(d) Plant in dr.lls as close as soil (e) Cultivate thoroughly till the big price can always be gotten for corn is in tassel; also, after every

(f) Husk as early as possible, takmerely produces extra fine calves, but ing the best care of both grain and

Recipes.

CORN FRITTERS,-To six ears of grated corn add one well-beaten egg, a little salt, and a tablespoonful of sweet enough to adopt certain marks and milk, with enough flour to make a stiff colors in some kinds of live stock, but batter. Drop in hot lard, and fry a

GREEN CORN SOUP .- Cut the kerwith the Scotch collie shepherd dog, as nels from a dozen large ears of green well as in the Jersey cow. What we want is an animal bred for business pan with boiling water. Boil half an hour, add a quart of milk, pepper and salt to taste, and a spoonful of fresh sheep farming began to take the place butter. Beat three eggs very light of agriculture, and Iwas a subject with a tablespoonful of corn-starch. When the soup just comes to the boiling point again stir in the eggs, and serve guickly. MEAT SAUCE,-An excellent meat

over of the greater part or all of the sauce, for use at any season of the tops. As soon as the crop is ready to year, calls for four quarts of ripe vest it is best to pull at once, for tomatoes, one cup and a half of red the onions will be brighter and keep pepper cut in bits, one cup of chopped ons, one cup and a half of sugar, the ground after they have attained half a cup of salt, one pint and a half their growth and the tops have lost of vinegar, one teaspoonful and a half of cloves, the same quantity of cinna-Under adverse circumstances onions mon, one teaspoonful each of ginger sometimes incline to run to scallions and and nutmeg. Let this boil for three many of the tops refuse to drop down hours, then bottle and seal, or put in pint cans. If the tomatoes, onions when this state of affairs exists, is to and pepper are chopped very fine it is

CROQUANTE CAKE .- Three-quarters of a pound of shelled almonds, half a pound of citron, three-quarters of a pound of sugar, three-quarters of a pound of flour, six eggs. Blanche and halve the almonds, and slice the citron; nd rake. One mode is to throw mix them well together, and roll them them into heaps containing two or in flour; add to them the sugar; then three bushels, there to remain until the eggs (well beaten), lastly the flour. the tops are cured and the bulbs are Butter shallow pans and lay in the mixture two inches thick. After it is heaps must be opened on a fair day, baked in a quick oven, slice the cake to rid them of the into strips one inch wide, and turn moisture that would otherwise blacken every strip. Return the pan to the oven and bake the sides a little. When The usual plan is to cart the crop cold, put it away in tin boxes. This cake will keep a year or more, and for reserve use is quite invaluable. PICKLED WATERMELON .- Peel the

rind of watermelon, remove all the soft portion, cut in pieces about two inches long, and boil it in salted boiling water until it begins to look transparent; then drain the rind. Make a syrup as follows: Allow for each pound of melon-rind one pound of sugar, one pint of vinegar, quarter of an ounce of whole mace, half an ounce of thick cinnamon, and about two inches of kept through the winter it is advised green ginger root scraped free from skin; boil all these ingredients tonot affect it and where no loss will be gether until a little of the syrup cooled sustained from heating or growing. on a saucer appears as thick as ordihot over the melon-rind, which must be put in an earthen jar or bowl. The storage, provided it is raised a little next day drain the syrup off the melon, from the floor in some well-ventilated | heat it until it begins to boil, and then building. Onions receive little or no pour it on the melon again. Do this injury from freezing, provided always they are thawed out gradually, but as for three successive days; and then

An Emperor's Frolic.

The man who said "squirm, old nches deep upon the barn or garret natur," to his stingy spirit, when forcfloor; on this they place a layer of ing himself to part with his money, onions, say five or six inches deep, and had an easier time of it after all than cover with a layer of straw about two if anybody else had forced him to do it, feet deep, held in place by boards or Fancy the internal "squirming" of the victim of imperial fun, as pictured in the times, it is said, held one thing in particular aversion, viz., wealth coupled with avarice. He was once Mr. J. C. Vaughan in his "Corn traveling with a great dignitary whom Manual" has this to say about corn- he had often banterel because of fodder: When the farmer has stored stinginess. At one of the stages the up the ears of corn in his bins he has carriage had to undergo sundry relaid by only two-thirds of the feeding pairs, and the gentlemen went forward value of his crop. The stalks that on foot. They came to a spot where bore his grain hold the other third. the road was flooded to a considerable Yes, the stalks or corn-fodder as it is depth. The emperor called a road called is worth nearly or quite one-half laborer and asked him if he would the grain for feeding stock. Governor undertake to carry him through the

fodder at one-half the value of his hay; "Why not?" said the laborer, who that is, if hay sold at twenty dollars, took the monarch on his back and con-

"You rascal!" cried the miser; "the who have large barns and only moder- other gentleman paid for us both. I ate fields of corn, can stow it away saw him, you imputent swindler loosely in their barns, but this method You shall not have another farthing "What is he going to stand?" cried

" Nothing."

"Then throw him into the water The laborer was about to do so, but

"I will give you three rubles!" "Ask three hundred," interposed

bleached by the rains. By exposure scene. The terrified rider clung still the carbo-hydrates, the nutritious more closely to his bearer, whom the parts, are changed to fiber. Dr. Lawes is authority for the statement that dried fodder loses nothing but the depicted in the features of the miser peror meanwhile urging him to com

> dignitary at last, "carry me across. I will pay you when we get there.' "Don't you trust him!" called the emperor, nearly choked with laughter. Our anxious traveler, had, while hanging over the water, to bring out

"Well, now," exclaimed the grand

Thurlow Weed estimates in his auto biography that during the fifty-four years he used tobacco he smoked and gave away at least 80,000 cigars.

ing, the other giving dry fodder with lukewarm drink, and bran and meal cabs during the past year were re-New York has 13,000 cab drivers, fed as warm slop - the cows did stored.

milk.

The experiment of ostrich farming at Anaheim, Cal., is said to be proof corn, the main facts are: gressing satisfactorily.

THE MEDIÆVAL FARMER A GLIMPSE AT AGRICULTURE IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

How the English Farmer Tilled His Land-Food for Man and Cattle-Prices Received and Wages Paid.

In an article on the mediæval English farmer the London Spectator says: Both horses and oxen were used or the land: wheat, barley, oats, rye and beans and peas were grown. The mediæval farmer was entirely dependent on his hay and straw for the winter keep of his stock, for there were no winter roots, and the hav was only the produce of native grasses, artificial grasses being unknown for 300 years longer. Cattle and sheep were fat-tened in summer and killed at its close, and their flesh salted for winter use; for few could be kept in condition, save at a great expense through the winter months. The old song of "Summer is -cumin in," meant much more in those days than it does in ours ; the return of spring and summer meant a return to fresh meat and fresh vegetable diet. Onions, garlic and mustard were grown, but the profusion of garden produce of the present day was quite unknown, and food, though abundant, was coarse and wanting in variety. Professor Rogers has noted only one instance of the purchase of a quarter of a pound of "cabeche" seed in 1458, by King's college, Cambridge, at the enormous rate of 4s. per pound. The cultivation of the hop was introduced from the Low Countries early in the sixteenth century, and somewhat later

of complaint and

"The practice appears to have arisen from two causes—the deficiency of

tapital, owing to the general impover-

ishment of the country and the high prices of wool." In 1532 some flockmasters had 20,000, 6,000 or 5,000 sheep, and it was enacted that in future no one should have more than 2,000. Wheat and rye from the Baltic were imported in quantity sufficient to attract the notice of the legislature, so hat the English farmer was exposed o competition in corn while he had the practical monopoly of the wool market. As a consequence land was laid down in grass, and vast inclosures were made from the common field; and it was this practice, and the inury done to the poor by depriving m of their curtilages, that were the thief cause of Ket's rebellion in 1549. which is "remarkable as being the last attempt which English laborers have made to secure what they believed to be justice by force of arms." Poultry and geese were everywhere reared, and ust have been very welcome luxuries in winter. The price was low, a capon br a goose averaging fifty cents during fifteenth century. It should be noted, though the remark is a trite one, that a low money-value by no means indicates cheapness, which is o-day. The purchasing power of oney in the fifteenth century was extremely great. The average price of an ox was 18s., of a good saddle-horse, 65s., while wheat averaged 5s. 71d. and oats 2s. 1d. a quarter; but the wages of an ordinary laborer were barely 4d. a day, and the rent of arable land did not exceed 6d. an acre.

The vield was very small-not more than a fourth of that of the present day—and it may be put down that the kverage yield of wheat was not over of those who contract the opium habit seven bushels to the acre. When, in claim that they first learned the prop-1544, the debasement of the coinage erties of the drug from having had it began, a notable but variable rise was prescribed by their phy icians. effected in every commodity but one, facture of which had been greatly improved. Taking the average price of God's greatest gifts to man. I would, the first 140 years as unity the rise in the price of provisions was 2.71, but more care in prescribing. Almost the price of labor rose only 1.62, a dif- every physician has many cases of inference which sufficiently explains the evil times that fell on the peasant. The golden era was past. "From the epoch of Henry's death

the degradation of the English laborer begins. For nearly three centuries the artisan suffered with the peasant; that is, as long as the combination laws impeded the creation of those labor partnerships which we call unions. But the condition of the farm abor has gone on from bad to worse, has become more hopeless. The best and most capable of them have fled from their traditional occupation, and at the time at which I am writing (1881), as I foresaw when I wrote the last words of my first volume, sixteen years ago, the agricultural problem in England is not the adjustment of local burdens, or the arbitration of rent, or the revival of confidence in those who put capital into land; but it is assuredly the recall of the agricultural laborer to effective and hopeful indus-try. It is a striking illustration of the fact that economical history has no break in its change of causes, but that we are still engaged with a problem which had its remote but certain beginnings in the wantonness of Henry VIII., and in the rapacity of that aristocratic camarilla of adventurers which

he planted round the throne of his infant son.' The artisan and the mechanic flourished during the fiftrenth century, and the early part of the sixteenth. Wages were good, and the hours of work short; indeed, the summum bonum of the British workman, eight hours a day, seems to have been attained. The houses and habits of the people at this period were extremely filthy. Life in the middle ages must have been full of constant alarm from plague and pesti-lence, and the only wonder is that the black death ever ceased its ravages. In the large towns especially the want of sanitary arrangements caused fearful mortality, and there can be no doubt that their populations, like that of London in the eighteenth century, were kept up solely by emigration from the country districts. The his-tory of the "Rise and Progress of Personal and Domestic Cleanliness" has yet to be written, but it is suggestive of the customs of the time one lotrix does all the washing at New and All Soul's colleges, Oxford, and "her remuneration at the latter society does not seem to denote very hard

work." A good swimmer can't drown himself on purpose, says the New York Sun. He may think he can, and go to try; but the man doesn't live who can help swimming, if he is able, just as soon as he begins to choke. Such is the opinion of an old sailor, who adds: How many times we hear of folks changing their minds after they get under water, and of course there's lots that never let on what they mean to When you read about a suicide. weighting himself with lead or some thing, and the paper says it was done to hide the corpse, don't you believe itr Such persons are good swimmers, who know-perhaps from experience-that they've got to have heft to keep them

There are 80,000 acres of unsurveyed land in Montana, and numerous sections will have to be resurveyed, owing to the imperfect, worthless charact of the work done.

THE VICTIMS OF MORPHINE A HABIT WHICH IS BUILDING MANY

The Manner in Which Women Beck bituated to Its Use and the Hereic Treat

ment Necessary to Cure Them. Much has been published of late concerning the Chinese opium dens in Mott street, but little is known of the prevalence of the opium habit in all its orms and of intemperance among women of wealth and fashion. It is the popular opinion that the chief victims among women of these habits are actresses, opera singers, and other public characters, but that is not so The spread of these two great evils, intemperance and the opium habit, among the women of the better classes. women who are the wives of merchants, politicians and literary men, women of education, refinement and even of religious training, is something alarming, and this statement any prominent physician will confirm. Several well-known ladies of this city have lately interested themselves in the matter of the reformation and

cure of the unfortunate victims of these habits. A number of reformatories had been established for men, and there are several charitable institutions for women, but these ladies believed that there was a demand for an establishment for women belonging to wealthy families, and whose friends would never send them to a charitable institution, or indeed to any place where they would be supposed inder treatment for these habits. With the aid of the late William E Dodge, therefore, these ladies established in East Fifty-seventh street a home for women of this class. That there is a necessity for such institutions as this is proven by the fact that t is filled with patients, most of whom are supposed by the society which they have left to be away either for treat ment for some nervous disease or else

ojourning in a foreign land.

A reporter of the World called on the physician in charge of the home, nd made inquiries as to the cause of the prevalence of these habits among women, and as to the methods emloved to effect a cure.

"I would rather attend twenty men than one woman in this class of cases, said the doctor, "as nearly all women who are afflicted with these habits are hysterical, hard to control, and are almost always trouble! with some other disease, which must be cured before she can reform. There are two classes of women who become habituated to the use of liquor or narcotics. First, there are the poor under-class, who are driven to intemperance by poverty, sorrow or abuse. Then there is the tlass of women who belong to what is called the best society. They are surrounded by all the luxuries which wealth can buy and all the safeguards which polite society can throw around them. They contract a passion for relative to prices then current, and firink generally in social frivolities. cannot be compared with the prices of They begin with drinking beer and end in drinking enormous quantities of alcoholic beverages. I have had one patient who contracted the habit at boarding-school where a number of the young ladies out of mischief used to surreptitiously smuggle in Many of my patients claim that they were at first prescribed the liquor by their physicians. This is undoubtedly true in many instances, but the state ments of the victims of these habits cannot a ways be relied upon. Most

> to abandon the use of narcotics?' "By no means. Opium is one of however, advise physicians to use temperance among his female patients. Some of the cases in my private prac-tice were peculiarly pitiful. Their recital in all their particulars would be horrible. It was only a few weeks ago that two ladies walking along an avenue in this city picked up a young woman, richly dressed and of refined appearance. She was intoxicated. earning her address, they conveyed her to her home. She belonged to a wealthy family in this city. She has since been reclaimed.

"Would you, then, advise physicians

"In opium cases the drug is generally at first taken to relieve pain and then as soon as its properties are learned the habit generally fastens its hold upon the woman. There are three forms of the opium habit. It may be smoked or taken through the mouth or hypodermically introduced. The latter is the most common form. The woman, perhaps, sees her doctor first use the syringe; then she gets one herself and begins its use. soon discovers, however, that the dose of one-eighth to one-quarter of a grain administered by the physician no longer satisfies her, and she increases the quantity. This is gradual, of course, but soon the amount taken daily would be sufficient to kill a strong, healthy man. From five to eight grains of morphine is a fatal dose for one unaccustomed to its use. The habit must be continued with the most regularity. Some take it but once a day, others several times a day but the habit must be continued as it has been begun. The patient after taking the drug has an hour or two of stupor and the rest of the day is misery. If the customary dose is omitted the victim suffers terribly."

"Can the habits be cured, and how?" asked the reporter. "Its cure is possible. The patient must express a desire for a cure and then be placed under restraint and under social influences favorable to reformation. In the case of intemperance I shut down immediately on the use of stimulants. I endeavor by the use of tonics and medicine to supply their place and build up the system till at last the craving for drink no longer exists. Then I hope to send them away with moral stamina sufficient to keep them from again indulging in the use of stimulants. In the case of the opium habit, I sometimes continue to give them the drug after taking the patients in. But I daily decrease the doses, till gradually I suspend them altogether. Then I supply the place of opium and other drugs of like nature, such as 'Cannabis indica.' coca leaves and sometimes strychnine. After awhile I suspend these also, and then by restoring her general health the patient gradually loses her desire for the drug."—New York World.

The machinery of an oleomargarine factory was recently sent to a little place above Vancouver. Washington Territory, where it was intended to establish a factory. The residents, however, objected, and one night recently took the machinery and dumped it into the Columbia river.

Judge Snell, of Washington, says the bicycle is a carriage, and entitled to equal rights on the highways with other vehicles, and that the rider is amenable to the road laws governing the drivers of other vehicles.

A man always looks black when he feels blue.—Somerville Journal.

WISE WORDS

A man's ruling passion is the key to his character. Love like charity, covers a multi

tude of faults. If you count the sunny and cloudy days of the whole year you will find that the sunny ones predominate.

The grave is a very small hillock, but we can see farther from it than from the highest mountain in all the world. When you fret and fume at the petty

ills of life, remember that the wheels which go round without creaking last longest. Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we under

stand it. It is not until we have passed through the furnace that we are made to know how much dross there is in

our composition. The hope of our national perpetuity rests upon the individual freedom which shall forever keep up the circuit

of perpetual change. We do not have great trials and sharp agonies and heroic works to de every day. It is very small strokes that make the diamond shine.

These two things, contradictory as

they may seem, must go together-

manly dependence and manly inde pendence, manly reliance and manly self-reliance. The crowning fortune of a man is to be borne to some pursuit which finds him in employment and happinesswhether it be to make baskets, o

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Bongs.

broadswords, or candles, or statues, or

There are fifty-six shops for the sale of horseflesh as food in Paris. The largest cow in America weighs

3,200 pounds, and gives milk in Chase county, Kansas. It has been found that copper exists

n all plants and especially in wheat. It does not, therefore, prove that bread adulterated because traces of copper are detected in it.

to a stake imbedded in the river mud, and left for the crocodiles. A sheep-rancher of Eastern Nevada has built himself a house on wheels. in which he eats, sleeps and travels. In the house he has a parlor, dining-

In Dahomey one of the sacrifices

requently offered to one of their gods

s a young girl, who, at low tide, is

soom, bedroom and kitchen, and wherever he goes he takes his house Among the lower races the belief that the world was created by animals s almost universal, but there is great variety of belief as to what the animal In West Africa, spiders are supposed to be the makers of the world the North American Indians ascribe

the work to ravens, coyotes or dogs;

the Australians to crows and cockatoos. In the temple of Hanoi, the citadel of Tonquin, is the image of an Anamite deity. Before the arrival of the French invaders the people held a olemn council as to what ought to be done, now that the barbarian was near. They found it to be the fault of the deity, and, marching in procession, informed the idol that if he did not keep out the white devils they would dispose him. They would give him. however, another chance, and if he

even yet distinguished himself properly

they would retain him. When one of Mother Carey's chick ens, or stormy petrels, is seen near the ship a storm is approaching, for these birds are rarely seen in fair weather. It is a forecastle notion that the petrel is so named from St. Peter, on account of its running with closed wings over the surface of the waves. This brought to mind the walking of St. Peter upon the water, and the sailors think the bird was therefore called "petrel" as a sort of diminutive of the apostle's name. These birds have been known to follow a vessel during a storm for many days, apparently with neither food nor rest, and without flapping their wings. If one of these birds should be swept aboard in a great storm, as is frequently the case, no sailor will touch it.

No Reflections on Washington An ambitious man being elected to

a Western legislature prepared with great care a speech which he thought would impress his colleagues and pleas his constituents. He waited for a fitting occasion, and then, rising, began: "Mr. Speaker: When I reflect on the character of General Washington

-" and came to a sudden stop. Beginning again, he said: "Mr. Speaker: When I reflect on the character of General Washington

-" and again the failure of his memory brought him to a sudden halt. For the third time he attempted to go on, but got no further than " Wash-"I rise to a point of order, Mr.

Speaker!" exclaimed a waggish mem-"It is not in order for a member of this house to be making reflections on the character of General Washing This shot brought down the house

and the forgetful member.

Cramps in Swimming.

In a letter sent to the New York Sun the writer says: Cramps are brought on chiefly by the bather going into the water overheated and staying in too long. To avoid cramps one should bathe frequently and not stay in too long-that is, over fifteen minutes-until such time as he has become so accustomed as to fear no danger. In case of any one being taken with cramps in the water, a safe way out of the danger is to keep your presence of mind, turn over on your back. and float until you feel the cramps relax, then resume swimming gently, not violently. Repeat this as often as the circumstances may require, and by so doing you will escape the danger usually accompanying cramps. This remedy I know to be safe, having been several times taken with cramps in the water, and each time resorted to it with safety.

A congressman speaking one day, Got lame in his jaw, they do say, With the ache he was toiling, But a St. Jacobs Oiling, He said, was worth all his pay. The champion driver, Dan Mace, Who never was "left" in a race, Says for cuts and sprains, And all bodily pains, St. Jacobs Oil holds the first place.

Nearly always, in cases of needed reproof, or even counsel, in lirect Sheep-measures are more successful than direct ones. They imply more thought, more wisdom, more knowledge of the workings of the human mind, and they win their way easily, because there is nooffensive attitude taken, and therefore no bulwark of resentment to break

TORNA DOES.

entifically Accounted for, and Some Remote Causes that Produce Painful Results Explained. The following synopsis of a lecture de-livered by Dr. Horace R. Hamilton before the New York society for the promotion of science, contains so much that is timely and

portant that it can be read with both important that it can be read with both in-terest and profit:

There is probably no subject of modern times that has caused and is causing greater attention than the origin of tornadoes. Sci-entists have studied it for the benefit of hu-manity; men have investigated it for the welfare of their families. It has been a vexed subject long considered, and through

welfare of their families. It has been a vered subject long considered, and through all this investigation the cyclone has swept across the land, carrying destruction to scientists as well as to the innocent dwellers in its track. One thing, however, is certain; the cause of the cyclone must be sought far away from the whirling body of wind itself. Its results are powerful; its cause must also be powerful. Let us therefore consider a few facts. First, the appearance of a cyclone is invariably preceded by dark spots upon the face of the sun. These spots, indicating a disturbed condition of the solar regions, necessarily affect the atmosphere of our earth. An unusual generation of heat in one part of the atmosphere is certain to cause a partial vacuum in another portion. Air must rush in to fill this vacuum. Hence the disturbances—hence the cyclone. This theory finds additional confirmation in the fact that tornadce: come during the day and not at night. The dark spots upon the surface of the sun, whatever they may be, seem to cause great commotion in the atmosphere of the world and it is almost certain that face of the sun, whatever they may be, seem to cause great commotion in the atmosphere of the world, and it is almost certain that the extremely wet weather of the present season can be accounted for on precisely this besis. Is it reasonable to suppose that the marvelous effect of the sun upon vegetation and life in general shall be less than upon the atmosphere itself through which its rays come? The cause is remote, but the effect is here.

After describing some of the terrible efects of the cyclone, the speaker went on to

This rule finds its application in nearly svery department of life. An operator is in San Francisco—the click of the instrument manipulated by his fingers, in New York. The president makes a slight stroke of the pen in his study at the White House, and the whole nation is aroused by the act. An uneasiness and disgust with everything in life, commonly called home-sickness, is felt by many people, when the cause is to be found in the distant home thousands of miles away. An uncertain pain may be felt in the

many people, when the cause is to be found in the distant home thousands of miles away. An uncertain pain may be felt in the had. It is repeated in other parts of the tody. The appetite departs and all energy is gone. Is the cause necessarily to be found in the head? The next day the feeling increases. There are added symptoms. They continue and become more aggravated. The slight pains in the head increase to agonies. The nausea becomes chronic. The heart grows irregular, and the breathing uncertain. All these effects have a definite cause, and, after years of deep experience upon this subject, I do not hesitate to say that this cause is to be found in some derangement of the kidneys or liver far away from that portion of the body in which these effects appear. But one may say, I have no pain whatever in my kidneys or liver. Very true. Neither have we any evidence that there is a tornado on the surface of the sun; but it is none the less certain that the tornado is here, and it is none the less certain that the but it is none the less certain that the tor-nado is here, and it is none the less certain that these great organs of the body are the cause of the trouble although there may be no pain in their vicinity.

cause of the trouble although there may be no pain in their vicinity.

I know where of I speak, for I have passed through this very experience myself. Nearly ten years ago I was the picture of health, weighing more than 200 pounds, and as strong and healthy as any man I ever knew. When I felt the symptoms I have above described they caused me annoyance, not only by reason of their aggravating nature, but because I had never feit any pain before. Other doctors told me I was troubled with malaria, and I treated myself accordingly. I did not believe, however, that malaria could show such aggravated symptoms. It I did not believe, however, that malaria could show such aggravated symptoms. It never occurred to me that analysis would he p solve the trouble, as I did not presume my difficulty was located in that portion of the body. But I continued to grow worse. I had a faint sensation at the pit of my stomach nearly every day. I felt a great desire to eat, and yet I loathed food. I was constantly tired, and still I could not sleep. We brain was unusually active, but I could constantly tired, and still I could not sleep.
My brain was unusually active, but I could
not think connectedly. My existence was a
living misery. I continued in this condition
for nearly a year; never free from pain,
never for a moment hance. Such as visit. never for a moment happy. Such an exist ence is far worse than death, for which

onfess I earnestly longed.

It was while suffering thus that a friend advised me to make a final attempt to re-cover my health. I sneered inwardly at his cover my health. I sneered inwardly at his suggestion, but I was too weak to make any resistance. He furnished me with a remedy, simple yet palatable, and within two days I observed a slight change for the better. This awakened my courage. I felt that I would not die at that time. I continued the use of the remedy taking it in accordance with not die at that time. I continued the use of the remedy, taking it in accordance with directions, until I became not only restored to my former health and strength, but of greater vigor than I have ever before known. This condition has continued up to the pres-ent time, and I believe I should have died as miserably as thousands of other men have died and are dying every day had it not been for the simple yet wonderful power of War-ner's Safe Cure, the remedy I employed. The lecturer then described his means of restoration more in detail, and concluded as follows:

follows:

My complete recovery has caused me to
furestigate the subject more carefully, and I
believe I have discovered the key to most believe I have discovered the key to most ill health of our modern civilization. I am fully confident that four-fifths of the diseases which afflict humanity might be avoided were the kidneys and liver kept in perfect condition. Were it possible to control the action of the sun, cyclones could undoubt-edly be averted. That, however, is one of the things that cannot be. But I rejoice to any that it is possible to courful the kidneys say that it is possible to control the kidneys and liver, to render their action wholly no and liver, to render their action wholly normal and their elect upon the system that of purifiers rather than poisoners. That this end has been accomplished largely by means of the remedy I have named I do not have a doubt, and I feel it my duty to make this open declaration for the enlightenment of the profession and for the benefit of suffering hyperstay it is not a suffering to the result of the results.

ing humanity in all parts of the world. The San Bernardino (Cal.) Times says the ostrich farm near Anaheim has proved a success. Some six hundred dollars worth of feathers have already been picked, and sixty onenundred-dollar eggs are hatching in the incubator. Dr. Prothero has gone to Africa to bring 125 more birds.

Skinny Men-Wells' Health Renewer restores health, vigor, curesDyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1 Judge J. M. Smith, N. Y., used successfully 2 bottles of Dr. Elmore's Rheumatine-Gouta-line for his 25-year old rheumatic gout, after trying in vain everything else. He says if R. G. cost \$500 a bottle he would buy it.

For Thick Heads. Heavy stomachs, bilious conditions—Wells May Apple Pills—antibilious, cathartic. 10 25

THE MARKETS. Beef cattle, good to prime l w

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	WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.
	Beef-Extra quality 6 27 1/2 6 80

-Creamery Extra Pa... -N. Y. Full Cream

I have been troubled for over twelve years with a weakness of the kidneys and bladder, which the doctors said was disbetes. I could not at times stand up, and would have to continually use the urinal both day and night with integer weakness. not at times stand up, and would have to continually use the urinal both day and night with intense pains in my back and sides there was brick dust deposits in my water; could not rest well or lie easily in bed in any posture. I was at that time employed by the Maine Central Railroad, and had to give up work for a time. Fearing that it would sconer co later turn to that dreaded Bright's disease, I salled in my son in Lewiston, who is in the drag business, and after consulting with him as to my case, he advised me to use Hunt's Remedy, as he knew of so many successful cares that it had made in Lewiston and vicinity. I at once commenced using it, and began to improve. I had less pain in my back and sides, my water was passed naturally with less color and no pain, and after using several bottles found that my pains were all gone and the weakness of the kidneys and bladder were cured, and I have no trouble with them now, and can attend to my business; and for one of my years I am enjoying good health, and thanks to Hunt's Remedy for it, and I consider it a duty and pleasure to recommend so good a medicine as Hunt's Remedy, and I have taken pains to recommend it to others in this vicinity.

You are at liberty to publish this acknowledgment, hoping it may be the means of helping suffering humanity.

E. B. Chank, Furniture Dealer, Formerly with Maine Central Railroad. Newport, Me., May 17, 1888.

In Massachusetts there are 5,423 paupers,

In Massachusetts there are 5,423 paupers or one to every 328 inhabitants. Youthful Follies

And pernicious practices, pursued in solitu
are fruitful causes of nervous debility, i

are fruitful causes of nervous debility, impaired memory, despondency, lack of self-confidence and will power, involuntary losses and kindred evidences of weakness and lost manly powers. Send three letter postage stamps for large illustrated treatise suggesting unfailing means of complete cure. World's DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y. Buffalo, N. Y.

SENATOR ALLISON, of Iowa, wears the high est and whitest collars in Washington. Enrich and revitalize the blood by using grown's Iron Bitters.

In France the snail is considered by many as more too home than the ovater Weak lungs, spitting of blood, consumption, and kindred affections, cured without a physician. Address for treatise, with two stamps, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

SEVERAL cases of hydrophobia among cat-tle are reported from Mississippi.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va.—Mr. C. H. Harman, president of the People's Bank, testifies to he value of Brown's Iron Bitters for reliev-BEARS are plenty in the mountains north of Burlington, Vt.

"In a Decline."

Dr. R. V. Pierce—Dear Sir: Last fall my daughter was in a decline and every body thought she was going into the consumption. I got her a bottle of your "Favorite Prescription," and it cured her. Mrs. Mary Hisson, Montrose, Kan. Of all druggists.

SAWDUST is being compressed into blocked convenient size for fuel. consider Brown's Iron Bitters the best ton that is sold."

ranch in Tom Green county, Texas. "I have taken one bottle of Dr. Graves Heart Regulator for heart disease, and find it all I could desire."—A. A. Holbrook, Worester, Mass.

Our market abroad for dried fruits is ending every year. Years add to the faith of those cured of heart disease by use of Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. For thirty years it has proved itself a specific. \$1.

In 1882 the outlay in Eoston for intoxicating drinks was over \$51,000,000. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice roaches, bed bugs, flies, ants, moles, chip munks, gophers. 15c. FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spi its and general debility in their various forms

also as a preventive against fever and ague an

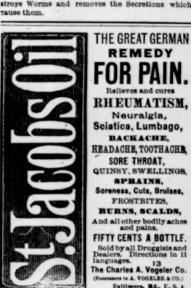
other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphor ated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Drug gists, is the best tonic; and for patients recover ing from fever or other sickness it has no equal Full oft we feel the surge of tears, Yet joy has light for all the years. To all whose hair is getting thin, Our Carboline will keep it in.

The Frazer Axle Grease
Is the best in the market. It is the most economical and cheapest, one box lasting a long as two of any other. One greasing wil last two weeks. It received first premium a the Centennial and Paris Expositions, also medals at various State fairs. Buy no

Gastrine.
Ladies are particularly recommended try Gastrine for healache, nausea, etc. A uggists. STRAIGHTEN your old boots and shoes with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, and wear again

Why don't you use St. Patrick's Salve Try it. Use it. 25c. at all druggists. How to Secure Health. t is strange any one will suffer from derang brought on by impure blood when Rosadalis wil prought on by impure olood when Rosadalis will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the best Blood Purifier ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Blious complaints and Diseases of the Blood, Liver Kidneys Strungh, Structure, Structure

Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc. Dr. Roger's Vegetable Worm Syrup instantly d





FREE! By return mail—A full description of Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. D. W. Moody & Co., 31 W. 9th Cincumsti. FREE Send for the "HEALTH HELPER" |
Perfect Health. H. H. Box 164, Buffalo, N. Y

It was one of the peculiarities of the old-fashioned Doctors that the never would tell patients what they were prescribing for them. They said it would do the patients no good to know, and that it would only be grate fying a foolish curiosity. In order to keep-patients from knowing they would write the prescriptions in dog-Latin, so that most patients could not would write the prescriptions in dog-Latin, so that most patients could not be a second or the second or th read them. All that sort of thing is now over. The patient wants to know what he takes. He is weak, and wants to be strong, or he is dyspeptic, was wants to digest well. • Or he has a troublesome liver which he wants to put to rich. put to rights. So he takes Brown's Iron Bitters about which there mystery at all. This is the best preparation of iron in the world, bination with gentle yet efficient tonics. It gives strength. 'It bu enfeebled systems. It enriches impoverished blood. It removes to weaknesses. It casts out debility. It is what you want, and your druggist

Relying on testimonials written in vivid glowing language of some miraculous cures made by some largely puffed up doctor of The # patent medicine has hastened the their graves; believing in their almo sane faith that the same miracle will be L. V.

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although we have THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS of them, of the most wonderful untarily sent us. It is our Bitters, that makes the cure failed and never can. We will gence to any one for any disease their own if desired, or will refusely, as there is not a neighbor, as there is not a neighbor the known world but can show its

A LOSING JOKE. nt physician of P

PERS OF DOCTORS

The fee of doctors is an item the

nany persons are intereste he schedule for visits is \$

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single bottle of Hop Bitters taker would save the \$1,000 and all th sickness. A LADY'S WISE

GIVEN UP BY THE DOCTORS "Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up at work, and cured by so simple a remed "I assure you it is true that he is enticured, and with nothing but Hop Bitt and only ten days ago his doctors gave up and said he must die from Kidney Liver trouble!"



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. Is a Positive Cur

For all those Painful Complaints and Weakness

on to our best female pop Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman Prepared by a Woman. The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History IT It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity an firmness to the step, restores the natural lastre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the free s of life's spring and early summer time Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely

For the cure of Kldney Complaints of either se this Compound is unsurpassed. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER Blood, and give tone and strength man woman or child. Insist on have

Both the Compound and Blood Purifler or at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mas either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers a inquiry. Enclose Sct. stamp. Send for pan No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKRAMS

25 Sold by all Druggists. 64 母在自己的 少日 WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S

IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made,

TEBEWARE of all COSTAR'S KILLS Reaches, Lice, EXTERMINATORS

ch. 40c., 65c., 75c., \$1, \$1.25 and \$1
All stores, 10 to 50c. 408 Broome S
er Ore Stove Polish. 5-cent
ELMORES R. G. is the quicke
surest and best rem D*ELMORES WEUN ATTIVE

PENSIONS



CONSUMPTION IGENTS WANTED EVERYWH ith HEEL and TOE complete a always a ready market. Send for circ o the TWOMBLY KNITTING

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home cas: \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples

\$66 a week in your own town. Tet The Peculiar Old Mystery!

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MRS. T. B. DOUTHIT, SALEM, N.C.



RIBBONS, VELVETS, FLOWERS AND STRAW GOODS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND SUPPLIED TO THE TRADE AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

OUR GOODS SURPASS ANYTHING IN THE MARKET.

Salem, N. C., May 17, 1883,-20



MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take I Fill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound lealth, if such a thing be possible. For caring Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT willinstanceusly releve these terrible discuss, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Internation that will save many lives sent free ben. Internation that will save

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

STANDARD LAUNDRY WAX

Preserves Linen, gives a beautiful finish, prevents the iron from sticking, saves labor.

5 Cents a Cake.

Ask your Storekeeper for it.

Made by Standard Oil Co.,

CLEVELAND, OHIO. August 9 1883-3 mos

CONTINENTAL

HOOF OINTMENT

CRACKED HOOFS, SPRAINS, SCRATCHES and SORES

HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP.

Ask your Storekeeper for it, or write direct to the Manufacturers.

AMERICAN LUBRICATING OIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

-Malaria, Chills and Fever, and Bilious attacks positively cured with Emory's Standard Cure Pills—an infalible remedy; never fail to cure the most obstinate, long-standing cases where Quinine and all other remedies had failed. They are prepared expressly for malarious sections, in double boxes, two kinds of Pills, containing a strong cathartic and a chill breaker, sugarcoated; contain no Quinine or Mercury, causing no griping or purging; they are mild and efficient, certain in their action and harmless in all cases; they effectually cleanse the system, and give new life and tone to the body. As a household remedy they are unequaled. For Liver Complaint their equal is not known; one box will have a wonderful effect on the worst case. They are used and prescribed by Physicians, and sold by Druggists everywhere, or sent by, mail, 15 and 50 cent boxes. Emory's Little Cathartic Pills, best ever made, only 15 cents. Standard Cure Co., 114 Nassau street New York

that, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time. \$66 a week in your own town. \$5 outlit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are baking fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, boys and girls make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

T. R. PURNELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. RALEIGH, N. C.

PICTURES! PICTURES!!

CHROMOS, framed, at the SALEM BOOK STORE.

A CATASTROPHE.

THE AWFUL WORK OF EARTH-QUAKE AND VOLCANO.

Three Populous Towns Destroyed---Land Gives Place to Water.

LONDON, August 29.—A dispatch from Batavia, Java, to the Lloyds, says the towns of Anjer, Tjiringine and Telok-belong have been destroyed by volcanic eruptions. It also says that all the light-houses in the Sunda straits have disappeared, and that where the mountain of Kramar formerly stood a sea now flows. The aspect of Sunda straits is much changed and navigation is dan-

BATAVIA, August 29.—A tidal wave has completely destroyed Anjoi. Many persons there were killed. The loss of life among both Europeans and natives

at North Bantane is enormous.

Batavia, August 29. — Since noon resterday everything has been quiet. The sky is clear and communication with Serang has been restored. The temperature fell ten degrees Monday, but it is now at its normal height. The town is covered with a thin layer of ashes, which was so hot when falling that it killed birds. The telegraph linemen report that while they were at work repairing the line near Anjoi early Monday morning, they saw a high column of sea approaching with a roar-ing noise. They fled immediately with-out learning the fate of the inhabitants. The quarries at Merark have disappeared and all the people of the place per-ished. The floating dock at the island of Onrust, Batavia, is adrift and is badly

SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT.

s administrator of Alanson E. Welfare deceased, with the will annexed, ill offer for sale, on

Wednesday, September 12th, 1883;

Wednesday, September 12th, 1883; the House and Lot belonging to the estate of the deceased. The house, a two storied brick, is situated in a desirable part of Salem, nearly fronting new Shallowford Street.

The premises include a two story frame building, on the ground floor of which is a Shop or Store room, with a fine show window, suitable for any business, and on the second floor a room for Photograph Gallery, with a good sky-light; also other buildings usually found on improved lots.

At the same time and place, will also be sold some Household and Kitchen Furniture, Carpenter's Bench and Tools, Blacksmith's Bellows and Tools; a small Steam Engine, for funning a Turning Lathe; Buggy and Harness, Photograph fixtures, and other useful articles.

Sale to begin at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Terms cash.

Terms cash.

JAS. T. LINEBACK, Admin'r.

A. N. Zevely & Son, 637 F. Street Washington, D. C.

Attendsto business before any of the De-partments. Collections, etc.

\$72A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily \$72 made. Costly Outfit free Addres True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness. Enquire at SALEM BOOK STORE.

WANDA, OUIDA'S LAST NOVEL. AT THE SALEM POOKSTORE.

NOTICE.

Having this day qualified as Administrator of the estate of J R Reed, deceased, persons indebted to said deceased are hereby requested to make payment to me at once, and thereby save costs; and all those having claims against the estate of said deceased ing claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to present them duly proven as the law directs, within twelve months from the 28th day of August, 1883, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

I G REED Adm'r of J. R. Reed, dec'd, Aug. 28th, 1883.

THOSE WISHING

Tomb Stones

will please bring in their orders at once. I have a new brick shop and am prepared to fill orders promptly.

I. W. DURHAM. Winston, N. C.

BETHANY ACADEMY,

BETHANY P. O., N. C.

THE FALL SESSION of this School will begin August 6th, and continue twenty-weeks. All English Branches, with Latin, French, Mathematics, &c., will be

Board \$6 to \$8 per month. Tuition \$1 to \$3 per month For further information address the Prin-pal, E. E. RAPER, Bethany, N. C.

BINCHAM SCHOOL.

(Established in 1793,)

Is PRE-EMINENT among Southern Boarding Schools for Boys, in Age, in Numbers, in Area of Patronage and in equipment for Physical Culture.

The 179th Session will begin Aug. 1st, 1883.

Maj. R. BINGHAM, Sup't. Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.

University of North Carolina

NEXT SESSION BEGINS AUGUST N 30th, 1883. Regular Courses of Study read to A. B., Phi. B., and B. S. Special Courses are open to Students. Schools of Law, Medicine and Pharmacy attached. A Teacher's Course of two years has been es tablished

KEMP P. BATTLE, LL, D., Pres. Aug. 3, 1883,-31. Chapel Hill, N. C.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS Secure Healthy

action to the Liver and relieve all bilious troubles

A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, wowhere to work for us. Now is the time, You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Cos.ly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

STAFFORD MILL.

Having repaired the Stafford Mills and se-A cured the services of one of the best Millers in the country, I am now prepared to do as

GOOD WORK

as this mill ever did, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the surrounding country.

W. B. STAFFORD. Forsyth Co., Jan. 29th 1883.

HERRICK'S POEMS. AT SALEM BOOKSTORE. SPLENDID PRESENT FOR CHRISTMAS.

DYSENTERY

SUMMER COMPLAINT

There is no time to be lost when those we love are taken with these terrible diseases.

The beauty of PERRY DAVIS'S

PAIN KILLER is that it acts

so promptly, surely and efficiently.

Don't be without PAIN KILLER!

Have it ready for instant use!

Keep it with you at home or abroad!

ALL THE DRUGGISTS SELL IT

TORPID BOWELS,
DISORDERED LIVER,
and MALARIA.
From these sources arise three-fourths of

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms inducte their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. AsaLiver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digostion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S FILLS estion, regular stools, a clear rous body. TUTT'S PILLS

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages falls to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. ments. Full int needed sent free Portland, Maine.

DR. J. G. ECTOR.

HAVING removed to Liberty Street, in Winston, offers his professional ser-vices to the citizens of Winston, Salem and surrounding country. With a practice of twenty-five years he hopes to have a liberal

patronage.
OFFICE second house North of First National Bank Jan. 2, 1883.

R. B. KERNER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WINSTON, N .C.

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1883.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.

Fourth Street, WINSTON, N. C.

I'ver making this announcement we are pleased to say that our business has grown far beyond our most sanguine expectations and in purchasing our regular

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.

which we are now opening, we have endeavored to buy such goods as will not

THE WANTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS.

We long ago recognized the fact that business does not go by favor but that people will trade where they can get the

MOST GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

We are in position to give our customers as many or more goods for the same money than any house in the State. Why:

1st. We have had seventeen years experience in the mercantile lusiness and know what to buy to best advantage and when to ouy.

2nd. We have sufficient capital to enable us to do our business to best ad-

3rd. We have the most commodious, best arranged store house and most convenient facilities for doing business of any house here We know the best is the cheapest, and employ the best Salesmen that

5th. We do business at a less per cent. of cost on actual sales each succeeding year.

We ask your consideration of the above facts and examination of our Stock which is partly composed of

40 Barrels of Sugar.

can be had.

30 Boxes Horse Shoe Nails.

50 doz. Handled Hoes,

20 dozen Grass and Grain Blades.

50 doz. Shovels, Forks J. & P. Cotton.

5 doz. Grain Cradles. 1500 Bulltongues and

Specialties in large The ladies will find 15 Cases Prints Specialties in large prices.

40 Barrels of Sugar.

65 Barrels Syrup and Molasses.

25 Boxes of Meat.

5 Tierces of Lard.

10 Barrels of Coal Oil.

3 Barrels Lindseed Oil 2000 lbs. Lewis' White Lead.

2000 lbs. Lewis' White Lead.

2000 Sacks of Salt.

10 Rolls Sole Leather.

125 Kegs of Nails.

25 Horse and Mule Shoes.

30 Boxes Horse Shoes

40 Cases Prints

50 Cases Octobrac and Mode Cotton S quantities at factory a complete line of 10 Cases of Cottona.

New York and other

Home Spool Cotton merchants who de-

James A. Leach's Northern cities by Thomasville Shoes. one of the firm. This Medicines. Drug. Paints. Oils, Varnisles, Cotton.

J. & P. Coats' Spool Styles and make better selections than the styles and make better selections than the selections the selections than the selections that the selections that the selections the selections the selections the selections that the selections the select Full stock of Pater ! 25 Cases Tinwaie

"Excelsior" Cook "drummers" can pos-Stoves, the best made, sibly get.

25 Cases Tinwa:
Hollowware, She
Lead, &c.

5,000 Bags Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure for the tobacco er and we will have 10,000 Bags of the Celebrated Star Brand What Manure for the wheat crop this fall. We invite everybody to core and see us.

Yours very truly,

HINSHAW & BYNUM

Winston, N. C., May 1st, 1883.

Tourgee's New Book.

HOT PLOUGHSHARES. For sale at SALEM BOOKSTORE.

The largest and most complet

ZIEGLER BROTHER'S SHOE ever brought to this market, just crived. H. W. FRJE.

Is Color a Guide

In the matter of live-stock mere color is too often taken as a guide in tics, latitude and breed. determining the merits as well as the price of thoroughbreds. When confined to thoroughbred poultry, where kernals. the markings have so much to do with price, to a fancier, the case is somewhat different, and it may be well enough to be governed, to a great extent, by those markings or "points"

1 aid down in the "standard;" but and after planting. when we come to the larger breeds of stock—to animals—it is not policy to spring.

adhere too closely to any mere fashion—

(b) Harrow thoroughly. adhere too closely to any mere fashionable color or marking, for it does not iota. No matter if a horse does have thoroughly and evenly a "blaze face and three white feet," if he can trot low down in the teens, and moisture and variety will allow. a would-be purchaser desires speed, a big price can always be gotten for corn is in tassel; also, after every him. Even if a Jersey cow is "off heavy rain; hand-hoe if necessary to color" and does not have the black tongue and switch" so she not (f) Hu "black tongue and switch" so she not (f) Husk as early as possible, takmerely produces extra fine calves, but ing the best care of both grain and is an exceptionally good and heavy butter maker, she will always bring a fine price if the owner can be induced to part with her, which is not often it is and has been carried to an ex- delicate brown. treme, and in nothing more so than GREEN CORN SOUR .- Cut the ker-

Harvesting Onions

In a favorable season, with proper will mature evenly and the time of serve quickly. harvest be indicated by the dropping

sometimes incline to run to scallions and and nutmeg. and dry up. roll an empty barrel over the bed, to best not to strain the sauce. break the tops down a few days pre-

vious to pulling the crop. When the main crop is ripe harvest It and sort out what is unfit for market or table use. Pull the onions by hand heaps must be opened on a fair day, baked in a quick oven, slice the cake and repiled, so as to rid them of the into strips one inch wide, and turn and injure the onions.

away when the tops have become thoroughly dry, and store in some cool, dry place where there is a free circulation of air. There are cultivators. however, who leave the onions in the field after pulling until freezing weather or until they are sold, believing that early housing induces sweating and sprouting.

The tops ought not to be removed until they are dead throughout their entire length. Many farmers delay topping their onions until they are marketed. When the onions are to be kept through the winter it is advised sustained from heating or growing. The cellar is not a good place unless it chances to be a dry, cool one. A lat-tice-work bin affords an admirable be put in an earthen jarn of bowl. The storage provided it is raised a little from the floor in some well-ventilated injury from freezing, provided always they are thawed out gradually, but as this cannot be insured the safe plan is to protect them. When freezing spread a layer of straw about twelve inches deep upon the barn or garret

If by any chance onions become World.

Corn-Fodder Manual" has this to say about cornvalue of his crop. The stalks that bore his grain hold the other third. Bout well estimates the value of his water. fodder at one-half the value of his hay; that is, if hay sold at twenty dollars, fodder was worth ten dellars, and for veyed him safely across. every ton of fodder used he sold one ton of hay. Dr. Sturtevant estimates gold pieces, and whispered: his fodder at six-tenths the value of his hay; that is, when he sold his hay tleman, but when you have got half at twenty-two dollars, his corn-fodder | way through the water, stand still and brought him in cash thirteen dollars ask him how much he intends to give and twenty cents a ton. Yet so many you."

The man did as he was told, stood gard it only as a necessary evil, and still with his living leal, and inquired waste it or even burn it. It should be cared for at husking time with as he was to get. much certainty as the grain. The few who have large barns and only moder- other gentleman paid for us both. I ate fields of corn, can stow it away loosely in their barns, but this method You shall not have another farthing is not generally feasible. To handle it easily bind it near the middle small, compact bundles, tying with rve straw or tarred twing After a dozen or so are tied set them up carefully in shocks. As soon as possible after husking carry them un- and exclaimed : der sheds or into barns, or have them ricked or stacked convenient to barn or cattle-yards. The great essential is to the emperor, laughing. keep them from being washed and And now began a most comical bleached by the rains. By exposure the carbo-hydrates, the nutritious more closely to his bearer, whom the parts, are changed to fiber. Dr. Lawes is authority for the statement that to remain firm. The rage and terror dried fodder loses nothing but the depicted in the features of the miser water in the drying. Therefore its were indescribably ludicrous, the emvalue is equal to that of green fodder, and it can be restored to its original condition by soaking in water. Whether fodder whole, cut or steamed is best for cows, or will cause a greater flow of milk, is a disputed point. If given whole it is not eaten as close as when cut, yet the waste, though it looks heavier, is only about one-tenth of the whole weight, and if thrown into the cattle-yard becomes a manure for a his pocketbook and hand to the counsucceeding crop. If cut, there is no waste, and if mixed with bran or meal it makes an excellent provender. ting and steaming has been found by experience to produce a very large years he used tobacco he smoked and quantity of milk, yet steaming and cutting are expensive, and in a trial of two methods-one cutting and steam ing, the other giving dry fodder with

cultivation of corn, the main facts are: gressing satisfactorily.

fed as warm slop - the cows did

Corn can be improved to reach our deal, whatever that may be-1. By a careful selection of seed

chosen with reference to characteris (a) Buy corn on the ear for seed.(b) Use tips, butts and central

2. By castrating barren stalks. 3. By selecting the best ears from the earliest and most prolific plants. 4. By cross-fertilization. 5. By thorough cultivation before

(a) Plow deep in fall, shallow in

(c) Broadcast manure or fertilizer alter the economic, the real value one after spring plowing and harrow it in (d) Plant in drills as close as soil

Recipes.

CORN FRITTERS .- To six ears of the case. To secure uniformity of grated corn add one well-beaten egg, a breed characteristics it may be well little salt, and a tablespoonful of sweet enough to adopt certain marks and milk, with enough flour to make a stiff Professor Rogers has noted only one colors in some kinds of live stock, but batter. Drop in hot lard, and fry a

with the Scotch collie shepherd dog, as nels from a dozen large ears of green well as in the Jersey cow. What we corn, and just cover them in a stew- cultivation of the hop was introduced want is an animal bred for business pan with boiling water. Boil half an from the Low Countries early in the first, and after that we are ready for hour, add a quart of milk, pepper and fancy points."—Midland Farmer. salt to taste, and a spoonful of fresh sheep farming began to take the place When the soup just comes to the boilculture and good seed, the onion crop ing point again stir in the eggs, and from two causes—the deficiency of

MEAT SAUCE,-An excellent meat over of the greater part or all of the sauce, for use at any season of the tops. As soon as the crop is ready to year, calls for four quarts of ripe harvest it is best to pull at once, for tomatoes, one cup and a half of red the onions will be brighter and keep better than if permitted to remain in onions, one cup and a half of sugar, better than if permitted to remain in onions, one cup and a half of sugar, the ground after they have attained half a cup of salt, one pint and a half their growth and the tops have lost of vinegar, one teaspoonful and a half their lively green color.

Under adverse circumstances onions

of cloves, the same quantity of cinnamon, one teaspoonful each of ginger Let this boil for three many of the tops refuse to drop down hours, then bottle and seal, or put in market. As a consequence land was A common practice, pint cans. If the tomatoes, onions when this state of affairs exists, is to and pepper are chopped very fine it is

CROQUANTE CAKE .- Three-quarters of a pound of shelled almonds, half a pound of citron, three-quarters of a pound of sugar, three-quarters of a bound of flour, six eggs. Blanche and or rake them out with an ordinary halve the almonds, and slice the citron; hand rake. One mode is to throw mix them well together, and roll them them into heaps containing two or in flour; add to them the sugar; then bushels, there to remain until the eggs (well beaten), lastly the flour. the tops are cured and the bulbs are Butter shallow pans and lay in the hard and solid. If a rain occurs, these mixture two inches thick. After it is moisture that would otherwise blacken every strip. Return the pan to the oven and bake the sides a little. When The usual plan is to cart the crop cold, put it away in tin boxes. This cake wilkeep a year or more, and for

reserve use is quite invaluable. PICKLED WATERMELON .- Peel the rind of watermelon, remove all the soft portion, cut in pieces about two inches long, and boil it in salted boiling water until it begins to look transparent: then drain the rind: Make at syrup as follows: Allow for each pound of melon-rind one pound of sugar, one pint of vinegar, quarter of an ounce of whole mace, half an ounce of thick cinnamon, and about two inches of green ginger root scraped free from to store the crop where the frost will skin; boil all these ingredients tonot affect it and where no loss will be gether until a little of the syrup cooled on a saucer appears as thick as ordinary syrup, and then pour it boiling hot over the melon-rind, which must next day drain the syrup off the melon, building. Onions receive little or no pour it on the melon again. Do this for three successive days; and then when the water is cold, on the third

The man who said "squirm, old natur," to his stingy spirit, when forcfloor; on this they place a layer of ing himself to part with his money, onions, say five or six inches deep, and had an easier time of it after all than cover with a layer of straw about two if anybody else had forced him to do it. feet deep, held in place by boards or Fancy the internal "squirming" of the victim of imperial fun, as pictured in the following extract: The late Emperor frozen they should remain undisturbed Nichols, autocrat of all the Russias, and covered until thawed .- New York the mest iron-handed of modern times, it is said, held one thing in particular aversion, viz., wealth oupled with avarice. He was once Mr. J. C. Vaughan in his "Corn traveling with a great dignitary whom he had often banterel because of fodder: When the farmer has stored stinginess. At one of the stages the up the ears of corn in his bins he has carriage had to undergo sundry relaid by only two-thirds of the feeding pairs, and the gentlemen went forward on foot. They came to a spot where the road was flooded to a considerable Yes, the stalks or corn-fodder as it is depth. The emperor called a road called is worth nearly or quite one-half | laborer and asked him if he would the grain for feeding stock. Governor undertake to carry him through the

"Why not?" said the laborer, who took the monarch on his back and con-

The emperor gave him a couple of "Now, go and fetch the other gen-

"You rascal!" cried the miser :

saw him, you imputent swindler "What is he going to stand?" cried out the emperor. " Nothing.

"Then throw him into the water !" The laborer was about to do so, but his intended victim held on tighter,

"I will give you three rubles?"
"Ask three hundred," interposed

peror meanwhile urging him to come

dignitary at last, "earry me across. I will pay you when we get there.' "Don't you trust him!" called the emperor, nearly choked with laughter. Make him pay at once !" Our anxious traveler had,

hanging over the water, to bring out tryman the three hundred rubles. Thurlow Weed estimates in his auto biography that during the fifty-four

New York has 13,000 cab drivers and nearly 19,000 articles left in their sewarm drink, and bran and meal cabs during the past year were restored.

lly well and gave an equal amount The experiment of ostrich farming Summarizing this manual from the at Anaheim, Cal., is said to be proGLIMPSE AT AGRICULTURE IS A MARIT WRICE IS BUILDING MANY THE MIDDLE AGES.

low the English Farmer Tilled His Land-Man and Cattle-Prices Re

Food for Man and Co In an article on the mediæval English farmer the London Spectator says: Both horses and oxen were used on the land; wheat, barley, oats, rye and beans and peas were grown. The mediæval farmer was entirely dependent on his hay and straw for the winter keep of his stock, for there were no winter roots, and the hay was only the produce of native grasses, artificial grasses being unknown for 300 years longer. Cattle and sheep were fat-tened in summer and killed at its close, and their flesh salted for winter use; (e) Cultivate thoroughly till the for few could be kept in condition, save at a great expense through the winter months. The old song of "Summer is y-cumin in," meant much more in those days than it does in ours : the return of spring and summer meant a return to fresh meat and fresh vegetable diet. Onions, garlic and mustard were grown, but the profusion of garden produce of the present day was quite unknown, and food, though abundant, was coarse and wanting in variety. instance of the purchase of a quarter of a pound of "cabeche" seed in 1458, by King's college, Cambridge, at the enormous rate of 4s. per pound. The butter. Beat three eggs very light of agriculture, and Iwas a subject with a tablespoonful of corn-starch. of complaint and of legislation. "The practice appears to have arisen

> ishment of the country and the high prices of wool." In 1532 some flockmasters had 20,000, 6,000 or 5,000 sheep, and it was enacted that in no one should have more than 2,000. Wheat and rye from the Baltic were imported in quantity sufficient to attract the notice of the legislature, so that the English farmer was exposed to competition in corn while he had the practical monopoly of the wool laid down in grass, and vast inclosures were made from the common field; and it was this practice, and the injury done to the poor by depriving them of their curtilages, that were the thief cause of Ket's rebellion in 1549, which is "remarkable as being the last attempt which English laborers have made to secure what they believed to be justice by force of arms." Poultry and geese were everywhere reared, and faust have been very welcome luxuries in winter. The price was low, a capon or a goose averaging fifty cents during the fifteenth century. It should be noted, though the remark is a trite means indicates cheapness, which is relative to prices then current, and to-day. The purchasing power of

tapital, owing to the general impover-

money in the fifteenth century was ex-65s., while wheat averaged 5s. 71d., and oats 2s. 1d. a quarter; but the wages of an ordinary laborer were barely 4d. a day, and the rent of arable land did not exceed 6d. an acre. day-and it may be put down that the 1544, the debasement of the coinage began, a notable but variable rise was effected in every commodity but one, "Would you, then, advise ph the exception being glass, the manufacture of which had been greatly improved. Taking the average price of the price of provisions was 2.71, but more care in prescribing. the price of labor rose only 1.62, a difevil times that fell on the peasant.

The golden era was past. "From the epoch of Henry's death the degradation of the English laborer | horrible. It was only a few weeks begins. For nearly three centuries the artisan suffered with the peasant; that is, as long as the combination laws impeded the creation of those labor partnerships which we call unions. But the condition of the farm labor has gone on from bad to worse, has become more hopeless. The best and most capable of them have fled from their traditional occupation, and at the time at which I am writing 1881), as I foresaw when I wrote the last words of my first volume, sixteen years ago, the agricultural problem in England is not the adjustment of local burdens, or the arbitration of rent, or the revival of confidence in those who put capital into land; but it is assuredly the recall of the agricultural laborer to effective and hopeful industry. It is a striking illustration of the fact that economical history has no break in its change of causes, but that we are still engaged with a problem which had its remote but certain be-

ginnings in the wantonness of Henry VIII., and in the rapacity of that aris tocratic camarilla of adventurers which he planted round the throne of his infant son." The artisan and the mechanic flour-

ished during the fifteenth century, and the early part of the sixteenth. Wages were good, and the hours of work short; indeed, the summum bonum of the British workman, eight hours a day, seems to have been attained. The houses and habits of the people at this period were extremely filthy. Life in the middle ages must have been full of constant alarm from plague and pestilence, and the only wonder is that the black death ever ceased its ravages. In the large towns especially the want of sanitary arrangements caused fearful mortality, and there can be no doubt that their populations, like that of London in the eighteenth century, vere kept up solely by emigration from the country districts. The history of the "Rise and Progress of Personal and Domestic Cleanliness' has yet to be written, but it is suggestive of the customs of the time that one lotrix does all the washing at New and All Soul's colleges, Oxford, and "her remuneration at the latter society does not seem to denote very hard

A good swimmer can't drown him-"Well, now," exclaimed the grand self on purpose, says the New York Sun. He may think he can, and go to try; but the man doesn't live who can help swimming, if he is able, just as soon as he begins to choke. Such is the opinion of an old sailor, who adds: How many times we hear of folks changing their minds after they get under water, and of course there's lots that never let on what they mean to When you read about a suicide. weighting himself with lead or some thing, and the paper says it was done to hide the corpse, don't you believe itr Such persons are good swimmers, who know-perhaps from experience-that they've got to have heft to keep them

> There are 80,000 acres of unsurveyed and in Montana, and numerous sections will have to be resurveyed, owing to the imperfect, worthless charact of the work done.

THE MEDIÆVAL FARMER THE VICTIMS OF MORPHINE

The Manner in Which Women Become Ha-bituated to Its Use and the Heroic Treat.

ment Necessary to Cupe Thom. Much has been published of late concerning the Chinese opium dens in Mott street, but little is known of the prevalence of the opium habit in all its forms and of intemperance among women of wealth and fashion. It is the popular opinion that the chief victims among women of these habits are actresses, opera singers, and other public characters, but that is not so. The spread of these two great evils. erance and the opium habit, among the women of the better classes women who are the wives of merchants, politicians and literary men women of education, refinement and even of religious training, is something alarming, and this statement any prominent physician will confirm. Several well-known ladies of this city have lately interested themselves in the matter of the reformation and cure of the unfortunate victims of these habits. A number of reformatories had been established for men, and there are several charitable institutions for women, but these ladies believed that there was a demand for an establishment for women belonging to wealthy families, and whose friends would never send them to a charitable institution, or indeed to any place where they would be supposed to be under treatment for these habits. With the aid of the late William E. Dodge, therefore, these ladies estabished in Fast Fifty-seventh street a home for women of this class. That there is a necessity for such institutions as this is proven by the fact that it is filled with patients, most of whom are supposed by the society which they have left to be away either for treat

ment for some nervous disease or else sojourning in a foreign land. A reporter of the World called on the physician in charge of the home and made inquiries as to the cause of the prevalence of these habits among women, and as to the methods en

loved to effect a cure. "I would rather attend twenty mer than one woman in this class of cases,' said the doctor, "as nearly all women who are afflicted with these habits are hysterical, hard to control, and are almost always trouble 1 with some other disease, which must be cured before she can reform. There are two classes of women who become habituated to the use of liquor or narcotics. First there are the poor under class, who are driven to intemperance by poverty, sorrow or abuse. Then there is the tlass of women who belong to what is ca'led the best society. They are surrounded by all the luxuries which wealth can buy and all the safeguards one, that a low money-value by no which polite society can throw around They contract a passion for drink generally in social frivolities cannot be compared with the prices of They begin with drinking beer and end in drinking enormous quantities of alcoholic beverages. I have had tremely great. The average price of an ox was 18s, of a good saddle-horse, at boarding-school where a number of at boarding-school where a number of the young ladies out of mischief used surreptitiously smuggle in beer. Many of my patients claim that they were at first prescribed the liquor by their physicians. This is undoubtedly The yield was very small-not more true in many instances, but the state than a fourth of that of the present ments of the victims of these habita cannot a'ways be relied upon. Most average yield of wheat was not over of those who contract the opium habit seven bushels to the acre. When, in claim that they first learned the prop erties of the drug from having had it

"Would you, then, advise physicians to abandon the use of narcotics? "By no means. Opium is one of God's greatest gifts to man. I would, every physician has many cases of inference which sufficiently explains the | temperance among his female patients. Some of the cases in my private practice were peculiarly pitiful. Their recital in all their particulars would be ago that two ladies walking along an avenue in this city picked up a young woman, richly dressed and of refined appearance. She was intoxicated, Learning her address, they conveyed her to her home. She belonged to a wealthy family in this city. She has

since been reclaimed. "In opium cases the drug is generally at first taken to relieve pain and then as soon as its properties are learned the habit generally fastens its hold upon the woman. There are three forms of the opium habit. may be smoked or taken through the mouth or hypodermically introduced. The latter is the most common form. The woman, perhaps, sees her doctor first use the syringe; then she gets one herself and begins its use. soon discovers, however, that the dose of one-eighth to one-quarter of a grain administered by the physician no longer satisfies her, and she increases the quantity. This is gradual, of course, but soon the amount taken daily would be sufficient to kill a strong, healthy man. From five to eight grains of morphine is a fatal dose for one unaccustomed to its use. The habit must be continued with the utmost regularity. Some take it but once a day, others several times a day but the habit must be continued as it has been begun. The patient after taking the drug has an hour or two of stupor and the rest of the day is If the customary dose is misery. omitted the victim suffers terribly.

"Can the habits be cured, and how?" asked the reporter. "Its cure is possible. The patient must express a desire for a cure and then be placed under restraint and under social influences favorable to reformation. In the case of intemperance I shut down immediately on the use of stimulants. I endeavor by the use of tonics and medicine to supply their place and build up the system till at last the craving for drink no longer exists. Then I hope to send them away with moral stamina sufficient to keep them from again indulging in the use of stimulants. In the case of the opium habit, I sometimes continue to give them the drug after taking the patients in. But I daily decrease doses, till gradually I suspend them altogether. Then I supply the place of opium and other drugs of like nature, such as 'Cannabis indica,' coca sometimes strychnine. After awhile I suspend these also, and then by restoring her general health

the patient gradually loses her desire for the drug."—New York World. The machinery of an oleomargarin factory was recently sent to a little place above Vancouver. Washington Territory, where it was intended establish a factory. The residents however, objected, and one night recently took the machinery dumped it into the Columbia river.

Judge Snell, of Washington, says the bicycle is a carriage, and entitled to equal rights on the highways with other vehicles, and that the rider is nenable to the road laws governing the drivers of other vehicles.

A man always looks black when he feels blue.—Somerville Journal.

WISE WORDS

A man's ruling passion is the key to his character. Love, like charity, covers a multi-

tude of faults. If you count the sunny and cloudy days of the whole year you will find that the sunny ones predominate.

The grave is a very small hillock, but we can see farther from it than from the highest mountain in all the world. When you fret and fume at the petty

ills of life, remember that the wheels which go round without creaking last longest Let us have faith that right makes

might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it. It is not until we have passed through the furnace that we are made to know how much dross there is in

our composition. The hope of our national perpetuity rests upon the individual freedom which shall forever keep up the circuit of perpetual change. We do not have great trials and

sharp agonies and heroic works to de every day. It is very small strokes that make the diamond shine. These two things, contradictory they may seem, must go togethermanly dependence and manly inde-

pendence, manly reliance and manly

self-reliance. The crowning fortune of a man is to be borne to some pursuit which finds him in employment and happinesswhether it be to make baskets, or broadswords, or candles, or statues, or songs.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

There are fifty-six shops for the sale of horseflesh as food in Paris. The largest cow in America weighs 3,200 pounds, and gives milk in Chase county, Kansas.

It has been found that copper exists in all plants and especially in wheat It does not, therefore, prove that bread is adulterated because traces of copper are detected in it.

In Dahomey one of the sacrifices frequently offered to one of their gods is a young girl, who, at low tide, is fastened to a stake imbedded in the river mud, and left for the crocodiles

A sheep-rancher of Eastern Nevada has built himself a house on wheels. in which he eats, sleeps and travels. In the house he has a parlor, dining soom, bedroom and kitchen, and wherever he goes he takes his house with him.

Among the lower races the belief that the world was created by animals is almost universal, but there is great variety of belief as to what the animal was. In West Africa, spiders are supposed to be the makers of the world the North American Indians ascribe the work to ravens, coyotes or dogs; the Australians to crows and cocka-

In the temple of Hanoi, the citadel of Tonquin, is the image of an Anamite deity. Before the arrival of the French invaders the people held a solemn council as to what ought to be done, now that the barbarian was They found it to be the fault of the deity, and, marching in procession. informed the idol that if he did not keep out the white devils they would dispose him. They would give him. however, another chance, and if he even yet distinguished himself properly they would retain him.

When one of Mother Carey's chick ens, or stormy petrels, is seen near the ship a storm is approaching, for these birds are rarely seen in fair weather. It is a forecastle notion that the petrel is so named from St. Peter, on account of its running with closed wings over the surface of the waves. This brought to mind the walking of St. Peter upon the water, and the sailors think the bird was therefore called "petrel" as a sort of diminutive of the apostle's name. These birds have been known to follow a vessel during a storm for many days, apparently with neither food nor rest, and without flapping their wings. If one of these birds should be swept aboard in a great storm, as is frequently the case, no

No Reflections on Washington,

sailor will touch it.

An ambitious man being elected to a Western legislature prepared with great care a speech which he thought would impress his colleagues and please his constituents. He waited for a fitting occasion, and then, rising, began: "Mr. Speaker: When I reflect on the character of General Washington -" and came to a sudden stop. Be-

ginning again, he said:
"Mr. Speaker: When I reflect on the character of General Washington -" and again the failure of his mem ory brought him to a sudden halt. For the third time he attempted to go on, but got no further than " Wash-

"I rise to a point of order, Mr. Speaker!" exclaimed a waggish memper. "It is not in order for a member of this house to be making reflections

on the character of General Washing-

This shot brought down the house and the forgetful member.

Cramps in Swimming.

In a letter sent to the New York Sun the writer says: Cramps are Hogs-Live Dressed, city.

Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy
West, good to choice
Wheat—No 2 Red.
No. 1 White. brought on chiefly by the bather going into the water overheated and staying in too long. To avoid cramps one should bathe frequently and not stay Rye—State
Barley—Two-rowed State
Corn—Ungrad. West. mixed.
Yellow Southern
Oats—White State.
Mixed Western
Hay—Med. to pr. Timothy
Straw—No. 1, Rye.
Lard—City Steam.
Butter—State Creamery
Dairy.
West. Im. Creamery
Factory. in too long-that is, over fifteen minutes-until such time as he has become so accustomed as to fear no dan ger. In case of any one being taken with cramps in the water, a safe way out of the danger is to keep your presence of mind, turn over on your back. and float until you feel the cramps re lax, then resume swimming gently, not violently. Repeat this as often as Factory...
State Factory...
Skims...
Western... the circumstances may require, and by Cheeseso doing you will escape the danger usually accompanying cramps. This remedy I know to be safe, having been Eggs—State and Penn... Potatoes—State bbl..... Steers-Good to Choice... several times taken with cramps in the water, and each time resorted to it with safety.

A congressman speaking one day, Got lame in his jaw, they do say, With the ache he was toiling, But a St. Jacobs Oiling, He said, was worth all his pay. The champion driver, Dan Mace,

Says for cuts and sprains, And all bodily pains, St. Jacobs Oil holds the first place. Nearly always, in cases of needed reproof, or even counsel, in lirect measures are more successful than direct ones. They imply more thought, more wisdom, more knowledge of the workings of the human mind, and they win their way easily, because there is

nooffensive attitude taken, and there-

fore no bulwark of resentment to break

Who never was "left" in a race,

TORNADOES. ciontifically Accounted for, and Some Re-mote Causes that Produce Painful Re-suits Explained.

The following synopsis of a lecture de-livered by Dr. hiorace R. Hamilton before the New York society for the promotion of science, contains so much that is timely and important that it can be read with both in-ierest and profit:

arest and profit:

There is probably no subject of modern imes that has caused and is causing greater attention than the origin of tornadoes. Scientists have studied it for the benefit of the bare have investigated it for the attention than the origin of fornadoes. Severentists have studied it for the benefit of humanity; men have investigated it for the welfare of their families. It has been a vexed subject long considered, and through all this investigation the cyclone has swept across the land, carrying destruction to scientists as well as to the innocent dwellers in its track. One thing, however, is certain; the cause of the cyclone must be sought far away from the whirling body of wind itself. Its results are powerful: its cause must also be powerful. Let us therefore consider a few facts. First, the appearance of a cyclone is invariably preceded by dark spots upon the face of the sun. These spots, indicating a disturbed condition of the solar income part of the atmosphere is certain to cause a part all vacuum in another portion. Air must rush in to fill this vacuum. Hence the disturbances—hence the cyclone. This theory finds additional confirmation in the fact that tornadoes come during the day and not at night. The dark spots upon the surface of the sun, whatever they may be, seem to cause great commotion in the atmosphere of the world, and it is almost certain that the extremely wet weather of the present eason can be accounted for opprecisely this the extremely wet weather of the press osais. Is it reasonable to suppose that the marvelous effect of the sun upon vegetation and life in general shall be less than upon the atmosphere itself through which its rays come? The cause is remote, but the effect

s here.

After describing some of the terrible ef-ects of the cyclone, the speaker went on to

This rule finds its application in nearly This rule finds its application in nearly every department of life. An operator is in San Francisco—the click of the instrument manipulated by his fingers, in New York. The president makes a slight stroke of the pen in his study at the White House, and the whole nation is aroused by the act. An uncasiness and disquate with everything in life, commonly called home-sickness, is felt by many people, when the cause is to be found in the distant home thousands of miles away. An uncertain pain may be felt in the head. It is repeated in other parts of the body. The appetite departs and all energy is gone. Is the cause necessarily to be found in the head? The next day the feeling increases. There are added symptoms. They in the head? The next day the feeling increases. There are added symptoms. They continue and become more aggravated. The slight pains in the head increase to agonies. The nausea becomes chronic. The heart grows irregular, and the breathing uncertain. All these effects have a definite cause, and, after years of deep experience upon this subject, I do not hesitate to say that this cause is to be found in some derangement of the kidneys or liver far away from that portion of the body in which these effects appear. But one may say, I have no pain whatever in my kidneys or liver. Very true. Neither have we any evidence that

true. Neither have we any evidence that there is a tornado on the surface of the sun; but it is none the less certain that the tor-nado is here, and it is none the less certain that these great organs of the body are the cause of the trouble although there may be opain in their vicinity.

I know whereof I speak, for I have passed through this very experience myself. Nearly ten years ago I was the picture of health, weighing more than 200 pounds, and as strong and healthy as any man I ever knew.

When I felt the symptoms I have above destrong and healthy as any man I ever knew When I felt the symptoms I have above de

When I felt the symptoms I have above described they caused me annoyance, not only by reasen of their aggravating nature, but because I had never feit any pain before. Other doctors told me I was troubled with malaria, and I treated myself accordingly. I did not believe, however, that malaria could show such aggravated symptoms. It never occurred to me that analysis would help solve the trouble, as I did not presume my difficulty was located in that portion of the body. But I continued to grow worse. I had a faint sensation at the pit of my stomach nearly every day. I felt a great desire to eat, and yet I loathed food. I was constantly tired, and still I could not sleep. My brain was unusually active, but I could My brain was unusual y active, but I could not think connectedly. My existence was a living misery. I continued in this condition

nearly a year; never free from pain for nearly a year; never free from pain, never for a moment happy. Such an existence is far worse than death, for which I confess I carnestly longed.

It was while suffering thus that a friend advised me to make a final attempt to recover my health. I sneered inwardly at his suggestion, but I was too weak to make any resistance. He furnished me with a remedy, simple yet palatable, and within two days I observed a slight change for the better. This rved a slight change for the better. This kened my courage. I felt that I would awakened my courage. I felt that I would not die at that time. I continued the use of the remedy, taking it in accordance with directions, until I became not only restored

to my former health and strength, but of greater vigor than I have ever before known. This condition has continued up to the present time, and I believe I should have died as misorably as thousands of other men have died and are dying every day had it not been for the simple yet wenderful power of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy I employed.

The lecturer then described his means of restoration more in detail, and concluded as follows: follows:

My complete recovery has caused me to
investigate the subject more carefully, and I
believe I have discovered the key to most

Il health of our modern civilization. I am fully confident that four-fifths of the disease fully confident that four-fifths of the disease of which afflict humanity might be avoided were the kidneys and liver kept in perfect condition. Were it possible to control the action of the sun, cyclones could undoubtedly be averted. That, however, is one of the things that cannot be. But I rejoice to say that it is possible to control the kidneys and liver, to render their action wholly normal and their ede tupon the system that of purifiers rather than poisoners. That this end has been accomplished largely by means of the remedy I have named I do not have a doubt, and. I feel it my duty to make this open declaration for the enlightenment of open declaration for the enlightenment of the profession and for the benefit of suffer-

ing humanity in all parts of the world. The San Bernardino (Cal.) Times says the ostrich farm near Anaheim has proved a success. Some six hundred dollars worth of feathers have already been picked, and sixty one hundred-dollar eggs are hatching in the incubator. Dr. Prothero has gone to Africa to bring 125 more birds.

Skinny Men-Wells' Health Renewer restores health, vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1 Judge J. M. Smith, N. Y., used successfully bottles of Dr. Elmore's Rheumatine-Gouta-ne for his 25-year old rheumatic gout, after rying in vain everything else. He says if rying in vain everything else. He say R. G. cost \$500 a bottle he would buy it.

For Thick Heads. Heavy stomachs, bilious conditions—Wells' May Apple Pills—antibilious, cathartic. 10 254

THE MARKETS.

Beef cattle, good to prime l w Calves, com'n to prime veals

Corn—High Mixed... Oats—Extra White.

logs-Northern, d. w. Flour—Penn. ex family, good 500 Vheat-No. 2, Red. Rye—State
Corn—State Yellow.
Dats—Mixed. ter-Creamery Extra Pa...

I have been troubled for over twelve year with a weakness of the kidneys and bladde which the doctors said was diabetes. I com-I have been troubled for over twelve years with a weakness of the kidneys and bladder, which the doctors said was diabetes. I could not at times stand up, and would have to continually use the urinal both day and night with intense pains in my back and sides there was brick dust deposits in my water; could not rest well or lie easily in bed in any posture. I was at that time employed by the Maine Central Railroad, and had to give up work for a time. Fearing that it would sconer or later turn to that dreaded Bright's disease, I called in my son in Lawiston, who is in the drug business, and after consulting with him as to my case, he advised me to use Hunt's Remedy, as he knew of so many successful cures that it had made in Lewiston and vicinity. I at once commenced using it, and began to improve. I had less pain in my back and sides, my water was passed naturally with less color and no pain, and after using several bottles found that my pains were all gone and the weakness of the kidneys and bladder were cured, and I have no trouble with them now, and can attend to my business; and for one of my years I sm enjoying good health, and thanks to Hunt's Remedy for it, and I consider it a duty and pleasure to recommend so good a medicine as Hunt's Remedy, and I have taken pains to recommend it to others in this vicinity.

You are at liberty to publish this acknowledgment, hopping it may be the means of helping suffering humanity.

E. B. Claux, Furniture Dealer, Formerly with Maine Central Railroad.

Newport, Me., May 17, 1883.

In Massachusetts there are 5,423 paupers,

In Massachusetts there are 5,423 paupers rone to every 328 inhabitants.

Youthful Follies

And pernicious practices, pursued in solitude, are fruitful causes of nervous debility, impaired memory, despondency, lack of self-confidence and will power, involuntary losses and kindred evidences of weakness and lost manly powers. Send three letter postage stamps for large illustrated treatise suggesting unfailing means of complete cure. ing unfailing means of complete cure. World's Dispensary Medical Association,

Senator Allison, of Iowa, was the highest and whitest collars in Washington. Enrich and revitalize the blood by using

In France the snail is considered by many as more toothsome than the oyster. Weak lungs, spitting of blood, consumption, and kindred affections, cared without a physician. Address for treatise, with two stamps, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

SEVERAL cases of hydrophobia among cat-tie are reported from Mississippi. CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va.-Mr. C. H. Harman

president of the People's Bank, testifies to the value of Brown's Iron Bitters for reliev-BEARS are plenty in the mountains north of Burlington, Vt.

Dr. R. V. Public — Dear Sir: Last fall my daughter was in a decline and every body thought she was going into the consumption. I got her a bottle of your "Favorite Prescription," and it cured her. Mas. Mary Hisson, Montrose, Kan. Of all druggists.

 Sawpust is being compressed into blocks of convenient size for fuel. Marianna, Fla.—Dr. Theo. West, says: consider Brown's Iron Bitters the best tor that is sold."

THERE is a five-thousand-dollar chicker ranch in Tom Green county, Texas. "I have taken one bottle of Dr. Graves leart Regulator for heart disease, and fine Heart Regulator for heart disease, and fin it all I could desire."—A. A. Holbrook, Wo

Our market abroad for dried fruits is ex ending every year. Years add to the faith of those cured of heart disease by use of Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. For thirty years it has proved itself a specific. \$1.

In 1882 the outlay in Boston for intoxicating drinks was over \$51,000,000.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mis roaches, bed bugs, flies, ants, moles, chi munks, gophers. 15c. FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of sp also as a preventive against fever and ague a other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phospho

other intermittent levers, the "Ferro-Friospino" asted Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswel Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Drug gists, is the best tonic; and for patients recove ing from fever or other sickness it has no equa Carbo-lines.
Full oft we feel the surge of tears, Yet joy has light for all the years. To all whose hair is getting thin, Our Carboline will keep it in.

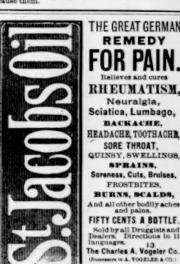
is the best in the market. It is the most economical and cheapest, one box lasting at long as two of any other. One greasing wil last two weeks. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Expositions, also medals at various State fairs. Buy no other.

Ladies are particularly recommended to try Gastring for headache, nausea, etc. All druggists.

STRAIGHTEN your old boots and shoes with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, and wear again Why don't you use St. Patrick's Salve Try it. Use it. 25c. at all druggists.

It is strange any one will suffer from derangement brought on by impure blood when Rosadalis will restore health to the physical organization. It is a rengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the be syphilitic disorders Weakness of the Kidner Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, D Bilious complaints and Diseases of the Blood Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc. Dr. Roger's Vegetable Worm Syrup instantly d

stroys Worms and removes the Secretions which





FREE! By return mail—A full description of Moody's New Tailor System of Dress. FREE Send for the "HEALTH HELPER" A Sure Cure for Epigeney of A Sure Cure for Epigeney The Peculiar Ord Mystery!

It was one of the peculiarities of the old-fashioned Docto never would tell patients what they were prescribing for them. it would do the patients no good to know, and that it would o fying a foolish curiosity. In order to keep patients from kn would write the prescriptions in dog-Latin, so that most patient read them. All that sort of thing is now over. The patient wants he takes. He is weak, and wants to be strong, or he is dy wants to digest well. • Or he has a troublesome liver which put to rights. So he takes Brown's Iron Bitters about which mystery at all. This is the best preparation of iron in the wo bination with gentle yet efficient tonics. It gives strength. It enfeebled systems. It enriches impoverished blood. It remove weaknesses. It casts out debility. It is what you want, and your dregost

Relying on test monials written in vivid glowing language of some made by some largely puffed patent medicine has hast heir graves; believing in same faith that the same performed on them, and nials make the cures, while nedicine is all the time hastening

their graves. We have avoided monials, as they do not make the TERMS: -CA although we have THOUSANDS UPON THOUSAND ne Copy one yes tarily sent us. It is ters, that makes the

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FEES OF DOCTOR The fee of doctors is many persons are in the schedule for vis

for medical attendance alos single bottle of Hop Bitters t would save the \$1,000 and a sickness.

To gladden and Though the je As a child to it GIVEN UP BY THE DOCTOR Finds ever a "Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey So our com at work, and cured b Gives solace "I assure you it is true cured, and with nothin, and only ten days ago h up and said he must die Liver trouble!" A SKAT



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where they h "Rube, you of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely a night. Give stay at home inquiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. S "I am on No family should be without LYDIA E replied, "I'll Sold by all Druggists. 63 西域 1000

me. I am af Afraid Kate Wilde. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S She clasp IMPROVED neck, whis cheeks flush BUTTER COLOR in the rocke A NEW DISCOVERY would break a corner, th The next sun beamed log shelter two. A we

> wife looked fidence in when Kate went to rela grandparent had visited and when t to lengthen for his ret break whe and feet al stupefied by hopes were Freshly ma morrow, br them unful new tortur Washburn's Pineville in and mothe more than t frequent wi disgrace.

parts of the

long brook Little Ka old to a da parations Pineville. a few mor "Only to What f "To see stuff."

5-TON F

"That is spend the panions an with liquor. have stood me to end treated you has disgrace have brou I will not know a fat you refuse my last:say. insist on de here sober the baby to I will nev

" That's a rough, Pineville. "No ma will make t

freeze to de "Look or again. "T seen here winter for starved." Wolve Kate, "I'll Rube hu himself out and all. K

never a wo without loc